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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

The choice of novice and experienced CYCLISTS Recommended by WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. Bombay & Poona

VOL. VI NO. 61 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1918. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. and O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,

Managar.

Alice Buildings,

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 133 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 361,421

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,

Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WE MANUFACTURE

FINE WHITE

THYMOL B. P.

Quotation on Request.

G. S. RANADE & CO.,

Bombay No. 4.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer	Tanga, East
Tuticorin	Point.)	Africa
Cochin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank:

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 22,100,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Changchun	Calcutta	Rangoon
Darien (Dalne)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fongtien	Sydney
Hongkong	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Seattle (U.S.A
Kobe	Newchwang	Tientsin
Los Angeles	New York	Tokyo
(Cal U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kaiyuan	Pekin	Tsinanfu
	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,00
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.

Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA
CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe
JAVA & SUMATRA,	PHILIPPINES ISLAM, INDO-CHINA, Manila, Bangkok, Saigon Cebu Haiphong Hoile	Puket
Batavia		
Sourabaya		
Medan		

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS.—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminister Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principle commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours.—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday.—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £562,500
Reserve Fund £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 1 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

F. B. CREICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $19,500,000
old Reserve Fund £21,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
angkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kawla Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

INSURANCE

THE

BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

Branches and Agencies:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Sukkur, Ajmer, Karachi, Bombay, Lucknow, Nagpur, Bankipur, Poona, Mangalore, Calcutta, Bangalore.

Funds exceed .. .. .. Rs. 25,00,000
Surplus about .. .. .. „ 1,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives nsured etc.

Pushing Agents wanted all over India

Bharat Buildings, Lahore.

K. C. VIDYARTTI,
Manager.

LALA MORARI LAL,
Representative Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd.,
301, Hornby Road,
Opposite to Whiteaway & Laidlaw,
Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed Rs.1,20,00,0000
Claims paid exceeds..... Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds... Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

THE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S

Model Life Assurance Company

FUNDS OVER Rs. 5,50,00,000 | CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTIAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS.
Bombay and Deccan
42, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

TURKO ROMAN BATH,

WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE.

Separate arrangements for Ladies.

Restorer and Preserver of
HEALTH, STRENGTH AND BEAUTY.

Highly appreciated by the medical world.

Open: 8 a.m., to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.

Chambers: 303, Hornby Road, Bombay opposite Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

'The Silk you have been admiring!

(1) 'YOUR TASTE
(2) 'YOUR STYLE
(3) 'YOUR FASHION

These have been our Special and Careful Study for years.

'The Silk' you have been admiring' is available

—ONLY—

AT—

AHMED E. ESAALI,

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

INSURANCE

THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For Prospectus and further particulars—Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed	10,00,000
Capital Paid Up	1,00,000
Invested Funds Over	30,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.

By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.

The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policyholders.

Please write for Prospectus before deciding the question of Insuring your life.

RAE & CO., Managing Agents.
P. BANERJEA, Secretary.

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents:—Bombay Presidency.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

A. S. MOLOOBHOY & CO.

CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS

Have on hand a stock of galvd. black and steam pipes with fittings, stay boiler and hydraulic tubes, lead, brass and copper pipes, gunmetal steam wheel valves, ball and other cocks, English leather and hair belting, well pumps, etc.

229 and 231, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY.

Price on application.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Electric table and ceiling fans, Electric chandeliers and Electrical goods, etc.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by public auction on THURSDAY, the 14th day of March 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their auction rooms near the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the concerned to close partnership account the undermentioned electrical goods comprising D. C. and A. C. 110-230 volts and ceiling fans 3, 4, 5 and 6 to 24 lights electric chandeliers, 3 to 5 lights electric pendants, brass electric wall brackets, table lamps with figures, key holders, ceiling roses, electric stoves, carbones, cutouts, fens board, volts meters, regulators, carbine, electric volt lamps, motor volvanizer, gas heater, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th March 1918.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 52 Medows Street.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF 9 CASES BANK OBLONG ENVELOPES.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at their rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 12th March, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) by order of the office concerned.

9 cases Bank Oblong Envelopes, 25,000 in each case.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 1 TON BICHROMATE OF SODA.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 12th March, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), by order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. R. Chimanlal and Co.

1 Ton Bichromate of Soda, 1 cwt. packing.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th March, 1918.

CONSUMPTION.

AMAZING CURE IN BOMBAY.

Spent many months in Nasik Sanatorium Declared "Incurable," Civil Surgeon gave mixed injections. Severe haemoptysis, bedridden case treated 16 Dec. 1917, 22nd gained 4 lbs. No fever or haemoptysis since Friday 26th can walk. Jan. 14th 1918, gained another 3½ lbs.

Feb. 11th, Eminent Bombay Doctor, an M. D., reports "at end of 1st stage, perhaps in 2nd stage."

Feb. 18th Doctor reports "Very much better, expects her to be completely cured in about 2 weeks."

Feb. 24th—"In 1st stage." March 3rd Doctor announces her cure.

Name and address willingly given—Write a postcard or call and see me.

ANOTHER SUCCESS.

Mrs. E. A. Hind, L10 Charbagh, Lucknow, writes 4th March.

"I am glad to tell you that I am almost quite well. The Doctor, who examined me yesterday, said that there is no doubt that your treatment is *good*. I think he was rather surprised to find I have made such a quick recovery."

Poona Patient cured in one month

FREE INTERVIEWS.

Monday 8 a.m. to 1 p.m.
Tuesday 8 a.m. to 1 p.m.
and 4 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Watch this paper for particulars of other wonderful cures.

REV. G. R. WALTERS

M.L., B.A., T.C.D., LL.D.,

ORIENT HOTEL

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 6 annas per insertion; every additional word 1 anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1 per inch.. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Payable Strictly in Advance.

DAILY EDITION

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs. 30-0	Rs 35-0
Half-yearly	„ 16-0	„ 18-0
Quarterly	„ 8-0	„ 9-0
Monthly	„ 3-0	„ 3-8

Single Copy.....TWO Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly ....Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0

Single Copy .....ONE Anna

All subscriptions commence on and from the 1st or 15th day of the month; broken periods preceding the subscription date are counted at 2 annas per copy.

Monthly Subscribers should send their Subscription in advance, regularly, to maintain continuous supply.

MISCELLANEOUS

WELL-KNOWN FINANCIERS of Bombay wish to capitalise a Fruit Canning Industry in India on a large scale. Any experts in this line may apply soon, stating terms and previous experience, etc., to Box No. 897, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2862

ASTROLOGICAL SELF-INSTRUCTO with 158 questions and answers, unseful to all. English Re. 1. Telugu Re. 1-6 The booklet (in English) "Why Astrolo should be believed" proves that Astrology a science. As. 6 Apply to I. V. R. SARMA Jagannaickpore, Cocanda.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—ENGINEERS, 3rd & 4th, wages £25 & £22. Apply CHIEF ENGINEER, s. s. Howg Mohar, Prince's Dock.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A good SHORTHAND TYPIST. Must be fast and neat in work. Apply stating terms to AMBALAL SARABHAI, Shahibag, Ahmedabad. 3050

WANTED—MANAGING CLERKS for Solicitors' firm. Those having previous experience will be preferred. Apply to Box No. 936, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3024

WANTED—Expert DRIVERS for 80 B.H.P. Rustom's Crude Oil Engine, competent men only should apply personally to the PROPRIETOR, the Kassumbhai Flour Mills, Two Tanks, Dunkan Road. 3058

WANTED—An experienced RECORD KEEPER for Chotani Saw Mill, Sewree. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to the MANAGER. 3059

LINO OPERATORS.—WANTED good, quick LINOTYPE OPERATORS. Only fully qualified and competent men need apply. Piece-work system Also a competent MECHANIC. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Press.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Chief Officer, Second Officer, Third Officer, Chief Engineer, Second Engineer, Third Engineer, Fourth Engineer. Applicants on approval will have to sign two years' agreement. Apply sharp, mentioning salary required to Box No. 944, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3049

WANTED—NINE CLERKS on Rs. 50, in India and Rs. 80 (consolidated) overseas for the duration of the war. The selected candidates will be on probation for a period of not less than one month. Pay on probationary period is only Rs. 30. Strong physic is essential. Apply with copies of testimonials and other credentials to. Officer Commanding, Combined Porter Corps Depot KAMPTEE, C.P.

SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUNG and energetic GUJARATI WANTS TUITIONS in Poona. Apply for particulars to C. K. DESAI, Engineering College Hostel, Poona. 2982

WANTED.

WANTED—MACHINERY and TOOLS for a Saw Mill. Write to Box No. 943, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3040

WANTED—Two good PERSIAN CATS (one male and one female) and o male pedigree Irish Terrier. Reply stating particulars and price. Box No. 945, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3051

WANTED.—ROOM with board by European Lady in Good locality in Poona or Bombay, Kindly state terms to Box No. 917 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2945

A gentleman of good repute and standing desires to hear agency proposals from Manufacturers (mills, factories, etc.), Merchants from abroad and here. Good Banking references given. Apply Box No. 933, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3017

WANTED—New or second-hand COMPOUND CONDENSING STEAM ENGINE, about three hundred horses power suitable for driving Cotton Ginnery Rope Flywheel Engine, must be in first class condition. Reply stating pressure, speed and maker. Box No. 920, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2976

WANTED the public to know that AIDS to NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Mazumdar (FOURTH EDITION revised and up-to-date) is, as the "Indian Mirror" says: "An *excellent* Dictionary of choice words, phrases, idioms, and proverbs as well as Latin and other foreign expressions which are commonly in use in newspapers." The "Leader" says "It is a useful publication." Price Re. 1-6. Apply to AUTHOR at 18A. Amherst Row, Calcutta.

FOR SALE

HANDSEWN FOOTWEAR—Write for our New Illustrated Price List, containing particulars of our Free Pair Offer. Apply to The SOUTH INDIAN LEATHER, Co., Veyasurpaudy, Madras. 2694.

FOR SALE—One LANCASHIRE BOILER, 30ft. by 7ft., Pressure 60lb., by Marshall 1909, slightly used. Apply for particulars to:—SHAMALDAS HARGIVANDAS, Amraoti. 2978

EVERYTHING CHEAP and the best is Sold daily or auctioned on every FRIDAY, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at MEHTA & Co., 25, Medows Street, Fort Bombay. 1

MOTOR CARS—Two seaters, English and American and 5 seater English all tip top. Also five seater English body; nickel plated glass screen, brand new set of domed mudguards, etc. Buyers need personally apply ISMAIL M. ADAMJEE PEERBHOY, Petit Building, opp. Bombay Bank. 3009

TO MILL AGENTS and OWNERS—Roller Skins, Best quality, special low prices for large orders. Samples and prices from SOUTH INDIAN LEATHER Co., Veyasurpaudy, Madras or our Agents, Messrs. CHICK FOOX & Co., 56, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 2695.

FOR SALE—A new BILLIARD TABLE full size with complete accessories Messrs. John Roberts & Coy's make fo Rs. 1,150. Apply to Mr. JOAQUIM F. DE SOUZA, Honorary Secretary. Parel Christain Institute, Delisle Road, Parel. 3048

BEST QUALITY ONLY—Leathers of all descriptions, including Morocco, Boot Upper Leathers, Sole Leathers, Harness Leather, White Kid Skins and Chrome Leathers. For Prices and Samples apply to The SOUTH INDIAN LEATHER Co., Veyasurpaudy, Madras or to our AGENTS, Messrs. CHICK FOOX & Co., 56, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 2693.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—"LEAS" at Altamount Road. For further particulars apply on the premises or to Govindlal Shivlal Motilal, Malabar Hill, Bombay. 2953

MOTOR GARAGE—Separate lock-up garage available on Queen's Road. Apply early to THE AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., 5-12, Queen's Road. 3061

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangement for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

20 PLATT'S DOUBLE ROLLER GINS with one DOUBLE OPENER, complete with pulleys and shafting.
All Brand New Quite Unused.
For particulars and prices write to
H. BEVIS & CO.,
Post Box 29,
CAWNPORE.
3057

"PETROL RATIONING."

APPLICATIONS for assessment must be received by 15th instant, *vide* condition 2 of the Government Notifications appearing in daily papers of 28th ultimo; otherwise the undersigned cannot guarantee the issue of Coupon books (condition 4) by 1st April. After 1st April no petrol can be purchased without Coupon books.

M. J. GILES,
Asstt. Controller for Petrol.
Head Police Office,
11th March, 1918.
3065

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WELLINGTON CLUB HORSE SHOW, BOMBAY.

COMPETITORS in Horse and Pony Jumping Competition are reminded that owing to the large number of entries, all horses entered, must be jumped in a preliminary competition on FRIDAY afternoon, March 15th, at 4-30 p.m.
Only the Horses and Ponies selected will be required to jump in the Final on SATURDAY, March 16th.

C. K. GREENWAY,
Hon. Secretary.
3064

BOMBAY TOWN PLANNING ACT 1915.

GHATKOPAR TOWN PLANNING SCHEME NO. 1.

IN ACCORDANCE with the provisions of the Rules made under the above Act, the undersigned, Arbitrator, hereby gives notice that he will commence the arbitration proceedings in connection with the above Scheme on TUESDAY, 2nd April, in his Camp Office on the area under the Scheme.

A. E. MIRAMS, F.S.I., &c.,
Arbitrator.
3056

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Shareholders of The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ltd., who think that the counting of the votes at the last Extraordinary Meeting of the Company was incorrect and irregular, will be held at the Offices of Mr. R. A. Dubash, Victoria Building, opposite Bai Motlabai Wadia's House, Parsi Bazaar Street, on 13th March, at 6 p.m., to consider what steps should be taken in the matter. All Shareholders, who sympathise with the movement, are invited to be present.

RAHIM VALI PIR MAHOMED.
M. A. J. NOBLE.
ARDESHIR E. DALAL.
F. H. BOYCE.
3062

NOTICE.

FOLLOWING COTTON GINNING FACTORIES of the Punjab Cotton Press Co., Ld., are available for sale or for lease for the year ending 30-6-1919. Offers should reach the undersigned as early as possible.

Tandoadam (Sindh) factory.—Containing 40 single Roller gins by Platt Brothers complete with Engine, Boiler, Chimney and Buildings, Land freehold factory in excellent condition.

Nagibabad (U. P.—Containing 40 single Roller Gins by Platt Brothers with Engine Boiler, Chimney, Dynamo, etc., 40 Oil Kohloos with their all parts and gearing W. I. Tanks for oil kakes and one Colaba baling press, one stone mill for flour 3in. diameter, complete with buildings and factory in excellent condition.

Nawabshah (Sind).—Containing 37 single Roller Gins by Platt Brothers Engine, Boiler, Chimney, etc., Buildings complete. Land freehold factory in excellent condition.

For further particulars please apply:
The MANAGING AGENT,
Punjab Cotton Press Co., Ld.,
Lahore
2882

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public, that the Cantonment authorities desire to change the rate of the dog tax as under:—

The dog tax at present levied within the limits of the Ahmedabad Cantonment is at the rate of rupee one per year per head, which has been sanctioned by clause 5—Taxes on vehicles and animals—Rate of Dog Tax—of Government notification of General Department No. 3213, dated Bombay Castle, 24th April, 1914, which is published at page 888 of "Bombay Government Gazette."

In lieu of this the Cantonment authority propose to levy the Dog Tax at the following rates:—

Re. 1 for each official year or part of a year for one dog.
Rs. 3 for each official year or part of a year in the event of an owner possessing two dogs.
Rs. 6 for each official year or part of a year in the event of an owner possessing three dogs.
Rs. 6 for each official year or part of a year for each dog in excess of three.

Provided that no tax shall be leviable:—
(a) on any dog kept within the Cantonment limits for a period not exceeding one month in any official year.
(b) on any dog borne on the registers referred to in section 68—sub-section (2), clause (a), of the Cantonment Code, 1912.

2. Any person of the Ahmedabad Cantonment objecting to the proposed dog tax, may within one month from the date of this notice send his objections in writing to the Cantonment authorities of Ahmedabad.

J. FITZPATRICK, Lieut.,
Cantonment Magistrate,
Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad, 6th March, 1918.
3055

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the firm of Messrs. MERWANJEE & HORMASJEE CAMA wherein Mr. MERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE CAMA and Mr. HORMASJEE MUNCHERJEE CAMA were partners was owing to the death of the said Hormasjee Muncherjee Cama dissolved with the consent of the Executors of the said Hormasjee Muncherjee Cama, on the 31st day of May, 1917, so far as concerned the estate of the said Hormasjee Muncherjee Cama, the said Merwanjee Muncherjee Cama taking over all the debts and liabilities of the said firm.

Notice is further given that the said Merwanjee Muncherjee Cama has admitted Messrs. Jehangir Hormasjee Cama and Kaikhushru Hormasjee Cama as partners in the said firm as and from the 1st day of June 1917.

Dated this 6th day of March, 1918.

SHROFF & DINSHAW.
Attorneys for the said Mr. Merwanjee Muncherjee Cama and the Executors of the late Mr. Hormasjee Muncherjee Cama.
2949

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
Pathe's Absolute Latest in Serials

'THE NEGLECTED WIFE'

Read the stories in the "Times of India."
This Week Seventh and Eighth Episodes.
"THE MESSAGE ON THE MIRROR" AND "A RELENTLESS FATE"

LAMINGTON ROAD, NEAR GILDER TANK, GRANT ROAD.
To-night! AT 9-30 P. M. *To-night!*
Matinees at 4-45 p. m.
CROWDED HOUSES

PROF. KARLEKAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS

Owing to special request from some of the distinguished persons of Bombay we have again arranged for a few performances with variation in the programme most attractive and exciting.

Tickets to be had night and day at the Circus tent.

Special arrangement with B. E. S. & T. Co., Ltd., for tram cars at the close of each performance.

Proprietor—T. G. Salar.

THE EXCELSIOR

MAURICE E. BANDMAN
Presents the
BANDMAN COMEDY CO.
To-day at 9-30 p.m.
THE
'YELLOW TICKET'
The Russian Police Play.
Prices as usual. **Plan at ROSE & Co.**
To-day at 6 p.m.
A Public Meeting in support of
THE BOMBAY RENT BILL.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.
EVERY DAY AT 6-45 & 10P.M.
POPULAR PICTURES
DOROTHY PHILLIPS.
In the finest work of her career.
"THE GIRL IN THE CHECKERED COAT."
An innocent girl was made a tool by the crooks to evade the law, but ultimately the crooks were discovered and her innocence was rewarded
A Screeming Comic.
"POOR PETER PIOUS"
PATHE GAZETTE.
Prices:—Re. 1/8, 1, Annas 8 and 4. Box Seats Rs. 2.

HELLO! WHO'S YOUR LADY FRIEND?

have you a lady friend? has your better half ever enquired about her? see how
LUPINO LANE
had a close shave and how he proved he had a twin brother exactly like him! He
WILL MAKE YOU LAUGH AS YOU MAY HAVE NEVER LAUGHED IN LIFE.
Do not fail to see it this week.
BEING SHOWN WITH
picture version of the well known play
THE
"LIFEGUARDSMAN"
in 4 stirring parts.
At 7-0 8-45 10-30 nightly
NEW
ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
Tel. No. 1882.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.
TO-NIGHT
THE
FATAL RING
FEATURING
PEARL WHITE
Pathes Animated History
THE GREAT WAR
Chapter 1 Part 3
PATHE GAZETTE
Lonesome Luke
TIME:
7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. Daily.
Prices. 1-8, 1-0, 0-8, 0-6 & 0-3 only.

AMUSEMENTS.

2 LAST TWO NIGHTS OF 2
PRESENT
SUCCESSFUL BURLESQUE!!
At 6-30 *To-night* At 10 p. m.
GAIETY THEATRE

PALACE
OF VARIETIES
THE
GAIETY REVUE CO.
presents the
PARSEE BURLESQUE
EAST LYNNE
ALL CLASSES SATISFIBD.
Thur. March 14th
An Eccentric Extragavanza
BY TOM MELBOURNE
ROBIN HOOD.

DENTAL NOTICE

OTHER ORGANS AFFECTED

Decaying and distorted teeth favour the retention of food debris, in which THE MOST MALIGNANT MICRO-ORGANISMS DEVELOP, and, cause slow bacterial poisoning, infecting the system generally.
Irritation produced by diseased teeth and gums is frequently the origin of many nerve disturbances, affections of the eyes and ears, headache, neuralgia, especially in the face. Some forms of insanity have also been traced to conditions associated with diseased teeth and unhealthy gums.
THEREFORE
KEEP YOUR TEETH IN ORDER.
CONSULT
DR. CARR, D.D.S.
DENTAL OFFICE
107, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
Oppt. Clock Tower, over French Bank.

COOK BETTER

by using the Annapurna Cooker It is the simplest and most effecient Cooker on the Market. Do you wish to knew what it has done for others. Write a card to-day to:—
ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.
Near Cinema, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

IN BOMBAY

and its suburbs our manufactured
COSSI SILK SUIT PIECES
SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON
are much liked for their durability, softness and excellent texture. Eeah piece is worth the price and is guaranteed for
ONE SUIT COMPLETE.
Price, **Rs. 8** per piece.
Order a piece To-day and mark what you save in the long run.
Hundreds have already tried,
WHY NOT YOU?
Order from—
GOOD LUCK COMPANY
BENARES CITY (India).

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Annual public meeting of the Young Women's Christian Association at the Y. W. C. A., Mayo Road, 5-30 p.m.

At Colaba War Hospital. The Colaba Nibs in a new and original Revue "Who's Who," commence at 8-15 p.m.

Mails for Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane,, Mozambique, Beira will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

Public Meeting to support the Rent Bill, Excelsior Theatre, 6 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, Drawing, Bombay Gymkhana, 6-30 p.m.

Bombay Art Society's Conversazione, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, March 13.

At Colaba War Hospital. The Colaba Nibs in a new and original Revue "Who's Who," commence at 8-15 p.m.

Bombay Legislative Council, Secretariat, 12 noon.

Balloting for a representative of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to serve on the City Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.

Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10.

THURSDAY, March 14.

Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40.

SATURDAY, March 16.

Bombay Horse Show: Willingdon Sports Club, 2-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House, Cinema at 6-45 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Comedy Co. at 9-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: "East Lynne" Gaiety Theatre at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

New Alahmbra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).

New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-15.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

DESAI—Trikamlal R., High Court Pleader, died Monday morning, Oothamna ceremony Tuesday evening 6 p.m. Atmaram Building, 2nd floor, Girgaon.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regt., (31st I. D. F.), will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, to-day commencing at 6-15 p.m.

BAND AT THE R. B. YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regt., will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, to-day, commencing at 6 p.m.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY.

By kind permission of the Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Rly. Rifles, will play this evening, a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, at Chowpatty Bandstand from 6 to 8 p.m. (S. T.).

ARTISANS AND LABOURERS AND ABNORMAL PRICES.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Parel Branch, a public meeting of the artisans and labourers will be held today at 5 p.m. (S. T.), to thank the Government for the Notification No. 22 C. P., and further requesting to give power to the Controller to check the abnormal prices of fuel, food, cloth, etc. Dr. S. S. Batliwala will preside. Mr. Dattatraya Harry Nyayadhish will deliver a "Pravachan on Dasbodha" at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the Parel Branch free library, 91, B., Chinchpoogly.

B. E. S. & T. CO. SHAREHOLDERS.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ld., who think that the counting of the votes at the last Extraordinary meeting of the Company was incorrect and irregular, will be held at the Offices of Mr. R. A. Dubash, Victoria Building, Opposite Bai Motlabai Wadia's House Parsi Bazar Street, to-morrow at 6 p.m., to consider what steps should be taken in the matter. All shareholders who sympathise with the movement are invited to be present.

BRITISH TEXTILE TRADE.

EFFECT OF HIGHER PRICES.

From the British Board of Trade returns for last year it appears that raw cotton imported was valued at £25,860,957 more than in 1916 and £45,919,011 more than in 1915, but the amount received was much less than in either of those years, the weight being 16,231,713 centals of 100lb., as against 21,710,022 in 1916 and 26,476,161 in 1915. That, of course, is a reflex of the great rise in the price of the fibre. The exports of cotton yarns and fabrics, at £146,007,772, showed an increase of £27,699,780 on 1916 and £60,089,018 on 1915. Both sections, however, were smaller in bulk than last year. The weight of the cotton yarn was 133,153,400lb., as against 122,420,600lb. in 1916 and 188,169,200 in 1915, and the value £16,708,035, as against £13,428,697 in 1916 and £10,314,904 in 1915. Cotton piece-goods came out at 4,979,076,900 yards, which compared with 5,254,222,700 in 1916 and 4,748,452,900 in 1915. The value was £112,787,619, as against £88,787,890 last year and £64,681,828 in 1915. Woollen goods, being much dearer, exceeded those of 1916 by £5,658,190 and those of 1915 by £19,724,230. Silk showed a decline of £386,777 from last year, and linen manufacturers were smaller, but jute manufacturers were larger.

The Young India Society, Poona, has contributed Rs. 50 towards the Society for the promotion of National Education.

RACING IN BOMBAY.

LAST MEETING OF THE SEASON.

CARYANDA WINS THE FLEMINGTON PLATE

ENORMUS ATTENDANCE.

(By our Racing Correspondent.)

Yesterday was the last meeting of one of the most successful racing seasons ever held in Bombay. It being a holiday a vast concourse of people was able to attend. Long before the appointed time an endless procession of all kinds of vehicles and an enormous crowd of pedestrians were seen wending their way towards the race course. Before the first race started all the enclosures and stands were uncomfortably packed and it was almost impossible to move about. The scene in the three enclosures yesterday made an impious person exclaim that the native enclosure was a perfect hell, the grand enclosure a purgatory and the Members' enclosure a paradise. There is no exaggeration in this statement. The state of things that prevailed in the second enclosure where the crush often assumed serious proportions, the indescribable scramble for tickets at the totalizator windows, the crowd and the heat the army of pickpockets that prowled there, all, really, made the place a perfect inferno. The grand enclosure, of course, was not so bad, but one suffered enough of inconveniences as regards want of accommodation on the stands and lack of space in the enclosures to make it rather trying for the large crowd that patronized the first class enclosure. The scenes before the totalizator windows yesterday must have convinced the racing authorities once for all it may be hoped that if things are allowed to go on in the same way next year the situation will become hopelessly unmanageable. As it happened many were heard to say that it was disgraceful that such a state of things prevailed. Fortunately the season is over and we live in hopes to see great changes when next we meet again at Mahalaxmi. The three first events on the programme were the divisions of the Hamadan Plate. for Maiden Arabs newly landed. In all the three races large fields ran and the public had no great difficulty in spotting the right horses. Istamboul who had proved himself a very good little pony won the 1st division from Cessation who also ran very well, the second division was annexed by Red Prince on whom Ruiz rode one of the finest finishes he has ever done, and the third division was won by Jawad belonging to Mr. Ali bin Talib.

The Good-bye Plate was the fourth event on the card. Spearwood, Lupinus, Birthday Clothes and Mr. DeSoysa's Crockel were the favourites. Sophie, who had disappointed per connections several times this season here as well as in Calcutta won easily from Spearwood who succumbed again under his crushing weight.

The second division of the Final Plate saw a field of sixteen arabs out to contest a race of 10 furlongs. Ormuz, Eldorado, Hurman and Salim attracted public notice. But Victor well ridden by Ruiz never left the issue in doubt the moment they came to the bend. Salim placed second and Hurman who is a fast performer secured third place.

The Flemington Plate was the most important event of the day. Dunskey was considered a moral certainty for this race. But there was a late rush on Caryanda and she started at short odds against her. She ran a great race and smothered Dunskey this time. County Cricket ran the distance well and might have troubled Caryanda if he had challenged earlier.

The presence of Claim A who was also regarded as one of the certainties of the day created a good deal of interest to a large number of Portuguese sportsmen who mustered strong to witness the victory of their well-known countrymen who a few years ago was a well-known owner. Claim A is undoubtedly a good animal. He was badly left, yet he covered ground wonderfully and was only beaten by a neck.

The last race was a cake walk for Mandil. He should have won the 2nd division of the Back Bay Plate last Saturday but was unlucky to get mixed up in a crowd in which his rider could not get him out. The field, of course, was very large and his weight heavy. Yesterday he carried a feather weight and simply cantered home from start to finish.

THE HAMADAN PLATE. (Division I.)—Distance—6 furlongs 41 yards.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. For Maiden Arabs landed on or since 1st July 1917, direct from the country of foaling. W. A. reduced 5lbs. (6 Furlongs scale). Landing allowance clause in General Conditions does not apply. Allowance.—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4lb.

Mr. Valjee Moosajee's ISTAMBOUL 7-8 Mujeed 1
Mr. Dudley's CESSATION 7-12, Japheth ... 2
Mr. Haji Ali Khaderi's SATARA 7-12, Stroben 3
Mr. Heman's DIAMOND KING 8-8, Barrett 4

Did not run:—Bolt Away; Gay Crusader; Ayr Laddie; National.

Also ran:—Kurban; Quick March; Anaiza; Blue Garter; Sammy; Shanawaz; Saree; Mumbra; Astir; Michadic; First Attempt; All Joy; Vindictive; Master of Arms; Last Chance

The Race:—They were sent on level terms when Istamboul followed by Anaiza made the running. At the head Anaiza was done with and Istamboul got a clear lead and was the first in the straight. He came away strong and Cessation from the outside then challenged. Istamboul came strong to win by ¾ length, 5 lengths, 1 length.

Time:—1 min. 25 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 82-8. Places Rs. 23-8, Rs. 23-8 and Rs. 51.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 44-8. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 23 and Rs. 41-8.

Trainer:—Rashid Dakeer.

THE HAMADAN PLATE. (Division II.)—Distance—6 Furlongs 41 Yards.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. For Maiden Arabs landed on or since 1st July, 1917, direct from the country of foaling. W. A. reduced 5 lbs. (6 Furlongs scale.) Landing allowance clause in General Conditions does not apply. Allowance.—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4lbs.

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's RED PRINCE 8-10, Ruiz 1
Mr. Salch Rasheed's POWDER PUFF 7-8 Harrison 2
Mr. A. R. Daseel's NEW ERA 8-8, Bowley 3
Mr. Heman's OTHERWISE 7-8, Barrett ... 4

Did not run:—Shiraz.

Also ran:—Arisocrate; Barrage; Mudkoor; Counter Mark; Beadmaker; Retreat; Abdul Razak; Park Ranger; Persevere; Nadir Shah; Resident; Mesopotamia; Steamer; Colonial; Half Time; Dilla; Arquebus.

The Race:—As soon as they were released Red Prince and Powder Puff did the running in company. At the head Powder Puff gained an advantage over Red Prince and was first in the straight. Red Prince then challenged and after an exciting finish won by a short head, 6 lengths, ¾ length.

Time:—1 min. 25 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 23-8. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 38-8 and Rs. 22-8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 14. Places Rs. 10, Rs. 27-8, and Rs. 13-8.

Trainer:—Sadullah Khan.

THE HAMADAN PLATE. (Division III.)—Distance—6 Furlongs 41 Yards.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. For Maiden Arabs landed on or since 1st July, 1917, direct from the country of foaling. W. A. reduced 5 lbs. (6 Furlongs scale.) Landing allowance clause in General Conditions does not apply. Allowance.—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4lbs.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's JAWAD 6-9, Purtoosingh 1
Mr. Leonard's ORPHAN 6-9, Japheth 2
Mr. A. K. Dakeel's TANKARD 8-12 F. Templeman 3
Mr. Heath's LAST DAY 7-8, Rose 4

Did not run:—Good Prospects; Steward; Fareed.

also ran:—Joker; Kapurthala; Furman; Shakespear; Reuter; Minion; Malar; Plum tree; Firelock; Black Beauty; Aligarh; Kafoor; Bowrey; Amusement.

The Race:—From a good start Shakespear and Last Day, followed by Orphan did the running. Shakespear was first in the straight Jawad then challenged and came easy to win by 1 length, 2 lengths, ¾ length.

Time:—1 min. 25 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 38. Places Rs. 18-8, Rs. 55 and Rs. 47-8.

2nd Tote Paid:—Win Rs. 22-8. Places Rs. 11, Rs. 22, and Rs. 13.

Trainer:—Sadullah Khan.

THE GOOD-BYE PLATE. Distance—1—Mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr. N. Begmahomed's SOPHIE 8-4, J. R. Flynn 1
Mr. P. B. Avasia's SPEARWOOD 9-6, F. Templeman 2
Mr. E. L. F. De Soya's ENCHANTMENT 9-2, Trenoweth 3
Mr. M. Goculda's SYMPTOMS 7-9, Flynn ... 4

Also ran:—Memento; Birthday Clothes; Sungrebe; Impecunious; Drill Mistress; Duet; Watch Tower; Lupinus; Kit Grey Leg.

The Race:—From the start Sophie did the running and was never overtaken. Spearwood put in a vigorous challenged but his weight told and he could not overtake the leader who went to win by a head, 1½ lengths.

Time:—1 min. 43½ secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 139-8. Places Rs. 47, Rs. 25 and Rs. 61-8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 67-8. Places Rs. 21-8, Rs. 13, and Rs. 22.

Trainer:—D. Greenhalgh.

THE FINAL PLATE. (Division II.)—Distance—1¼—Miles.

Winner, Rs. 1,200; second, Rs. 400; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.

Mr. Amritlal D. Vakil's VICTOR 8-8 Ruiz... 1
Mr. Arnold' SALIM 8-2, Mitchell 2
Mr. Rambhoy Kashibhoy's HURMAN 7-13, Rose 3
Mr. Nasim Saleh's GOOD MORNING 8-13, Faher 4

Did not run:—Dolphin.

Also ran:—Argonaut; Eldorado; Warminster; Ormuz; Royal Taj; Paradise; Rage; Britannia; Tasmania; Viking; Brave Boy; Mid Air.

The Race:—As soon as they were out of the gate Argonant led Salim and Hurman. At the seven furlongs Britannia was in front. At the 4th furlongs Salim was leading and was first in the straight followed by Hurman. Victor came out in the straight before the second enclosure and challenged Salim. Though Salim put a strong run he could not overtake Victor who went to win easily by ¾ length, ¾ length, ½ length.

Time:—2 min. 25 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 71-8. Places Rs. 21-8, Rs. 25 and Rs. 22.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 64. Places Rs. 13-8, Rs. 27-8 and Rs. 14-8.

Trainer:—Sadullah Khan.

THE FLEMINGTON PLATE.—Distance—7 Furlongs 65 Yards.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Mrs. G. E. D. Langley's CARYANDA 8-12 Lynch 1
Mr. E. L. F. DeSoysa's COUNTY CRIKET 9-7, Trenoweth 2
Mr. R.R.S.'s DUNSKEY 9-2, F. Templeman 3
Mr. R. H. Gahagan' KENILWORTH 8-2 Collis *4
Mr. M. Goculdas's GIPSY'S ADVICE 7-6, Lynch *4

*Dead Heat.

Did not run:—Lady Muriel.

Also ran:—St. Andrews; Bed-time; Tollendal; Bawn; Matchless Maud; Binfield Grove; Dollet.

The Race:—This race was not much of a show. Caryanda led from start to finish and near home County Cricket displaced Dunskey who was lying second Caryanda won by 1½ lengths, head, ¾ lengths.

Time:—1 min. 30 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 34. Places Rs. 19, Rs. 42, and Rs. 15-8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 22-8. Places Rs. 13-8, Rs. 28-8 and Rs. 9-8.

Trainer:—Shaik Naval.

THE WARWICK PLATE.—Distance—6 Furlongs 41 Yards.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. For Maiden Horses in the 3rd Division W. A. & C.

Mr. T. M. Thadd'y BALIRA 8-12, Ruiz ... 1
Mr. A. J. De Soens' CLAIM A 9-0, Trenoweth 2
Mr. Armoury's PEACH MELBA (late Pink Flannel) 9-1, Pullin 3
Mr. Pitt's CAULDRON 9-3, J. R. Flynn ... 4

Also ran:—Taxi Girl; Arras; Landslip; Flotelle; Tommy Atkins; Shelbourne; Loch D.; South Star.

The Race:—Hhey had a bad start in which Loch D. and Arras were badly left. Balira was among those who managed to get in front and she kept her lead from start to finish. Claim A, who did not start well covered a lot of ground but could not catch Balira who won by a neck, 2 lengths, 2 lengths.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 131. Places Rs. 26, Rs. 14 and Rs. 32.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 69-8. Places Rs. 21, Rs. 88 and Rs. 16.

Trainer:—T. Ferguson.

THE FINAL PLATE.—(Division I.)—Distance—1¼ Miles.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's MANDIL, 7-7, Rose. 1
Mr. J. K. Irani's CREME DE MENTHE 7-6 Rose 2
Mr. Mahomad Shirazee's CINGALEE 7-7, Harrison 3
Aga Coochick Shah's LONGBOAT 8-12, Flynn 4

Did not run:—Amir Aswad.

Also ran:—Gasal; Dandelion (Late Full House); Najid; Black Ivory; Royal Court; Fury; Ajmer; Morning Light; Good Luck; Sultan II; Makbul.

The Race:—From the start Fury led for a little while closely attended by Mandil and Royal Court. At the 7th furlongs Royal Court and Fury fell back and Mandil went in front followed by Creme de Menthe. From there Mandil made every post a winning post and won pulling up by 5 lengths, 1 length, ½ length.

Time:—2 mins. 23 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 53. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 55 and Rs. 26-8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 46. Places Rs. 17-8, Rs. 23-8 and Rs. 25.

Trainer:—Owner.

CRICKET FIXTURE.

LORD WILLINGDON'S XI V. MAHARAJA OF COOCH BEHAR'S XI.

An important two-day's cricket fixture has been arranged between Lord Willingdon's team of H. H. The Maharaja of Cooch Behar, which will come off on the ground of the Willingdon Sporting Club, on the 18th and 19th instant. The Maharaja's team will include the famous cricketers, Messrs. Tarrant and Sims, whilst it is probable that his Excellency Lord Willingdon will captain his side.

A BURLESQUE OF EAST LYNNE.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Melbourne in their amusing burlesque of "East Lynne" now showing at the Palace of Varieties.

THE C. I. D.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The story of the sufferings of the two Sindhubalas and the attempted white washing of the brainless C.I.D. people make heart rending reading. Surely humanity requires that all those persons who committed such awful 'errors of judgment" should be punished so severely as to make them extremely careful in exercising their judgments on future occasions. The Government communique and the light it throws on the methods of the C.I.D. reads like a tale out of the Arabian Nights but the methods are none the less true for that and they are followed in all provinces in India. It is only sufficient for a person to incur the suspicion of the omnipotent C.I.D. and all the spides of the system consider all persons with whom he talks or has any dealings as suspects. The unfortunate person who incurs the suspicion of this wonderful C.I.D. department is hounded from place to place till the C.I.D. think they have had enough of the game or till the person proves too powerful for the C.I.D. and brings them to their knees. Both things seem to be in the lap of the gods, for human reason quails at it.

That such a system is in existence we have too much reason to believe. But can any person say that the ramifications of such a system might not extend to the Native States? If in British India such a state of affairs is found to be in existence in this twentieth century with the splendid ideals of British democracy and British ideas of fair play what words would paint the horror. if in a backward Native state, where the general level of education is low and where officers of State are liable to be removed at the pleasure of the Raja, the wonderful C.I.D. of the state sets such a system to work to bring the officer into disgrace and get his removal! Would the facts ever come to light and the guilty parties be severely punished? Not likely.

I am merely putting a suppositious case. But my reason totters to imagine whatever would happen if such a state of things is not made impossible anywhere on the face of this earth. As a Hindu I firmly believe that the world is governed by immutable laws but also that society expects each man to do his bit in putting things straight and fight for right and justice.—Yours etc.

S. B. ARTE, M.A.

Sayaji Ganj, Baroda.
7th March 1918.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF HINDU WOMAN.

BODY DISCOVERED IN THE SEA.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court on Sunday touching the death of an old Hindu female, name unknown, whose body was found floating in the sea at Coal Bunder on Saturday. Ornaments and money were on the body. There were no marks of violence. The body could not be identified. The jury returned a verdict that the body of the deceased was found floating in the sea and there was no evidence to show how the deceased came to be in the water.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

DISPUTE OVER A PONY.

Coram K. M. Jhaveri, Esq., Ag. Chief Judge and A. A. Chitre, Esq., Ag. Fourth Judge.

Ghandhi Manilal Valji.—Plaintiff.
vs.
Desai Manibhai Parbhudass.—Defendant
Nakooji K. Shah.—Applicant.

Plaintiff in this case had obtained a decree in the Court of Small Causes at Nadiad for the recovery of a pony from the defendant, the decree directing that if the defendant did not deliver the pony to plaintiff, the latter should be entitled to recover Rs. 250 the value thereof from the defendant. The plaintiff got this decree transferred to the Court of Small Causes at Bombay, and took out a warrant for the seizure of the pony, which was in the applicant's possession at the Baliwalla Theatre at Tardeo.

The applicant applied to have the execution-proceeding set aside on the ground, *inter alia* that the decree cannot be executed according to law by seizing the pony in the possession of the applicant, a third party, and that it was only to be seized in the possession of the defendant himself. The application was disposed of by the learned Ag. Fourth Judge, and on appeal to the Full Court, a rule *nisi* was granted.

Messrs. C. S. Rao and K. K. Suntoke appeared for the applicant, while Mr. Bowen and Mr. H. K. Dalal appeared for the plaintiff, and stated that this was a keen contest for the pony, which his client considered to be an auspicious one, and that the seizure of the pony was perfectly legal and justifiable.

The learned Chief Judge, delivering the judgment of the Full Court referred to the sections of the Civil Procedure Code on the point and held that the Court would have no authority even to pass a decree for the recovery of moveable property in the possession of a person other than the defendant, that here there was no doubt that the pony was in the possession of the applicant, and it was clear from the applicant's affidavit that he alleged that he was the owner and in possession thereof, and that he had trained it for use on the stage,, and that if the bailiff according to his return did purport to seize it, it was illegal and it mattered not whether an objection had or had not been raised to an illegal act.

The Full Court therefore ordered the execution proceedings to be set aside.

Bombay Races

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We beg to announce that on the expiry of the present Racing Season we intend to publish a book under the above title giving a complete result of the Bombay Racing Season of 1917-18. The book will be published in English and Gujrati separately.

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PAPER CURRENCY AND ITS METALLIC RESERVE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Hon. the Finance Member has at last deemed proper to further reduce the metallic reserve of the paper currency and thus facilitate the Council Bills. For that he has introduced a bill in the Imperial Council which designs to allow Government temporory powers to invest a further amount Rs. 24 crores in British Treasury bills. This means a total investmeant of Rs. 86 crores (10 crores in India and 76 crores in England). Of course Currency Notes of 24 crores of rupees will be issued as against the Councils but that will naturally bring a heavy drain upon the metallic reserve which at present hardly exceeds 40 crores of rupees. The issue of Sovereigns by the Royal Mint which is promised by the month of may is likely to absorb a large portion of the £19½ million worth of Gold held by hhe currency department and silver holdings of Rs. 134 crores do not count much when a single month's consumption amounted to 6 crores last year. The active circulation of the currency notes was Rs. 82.1 crores on 1st February 1918 and it may go up to 100 crores during 1919. But would it be wise to invest 86 crores out of 100 crores of currency reserves and that, too, out of India except 10 crores already invested in India? It is our duty not to embarass the Home Government at such a critical period but these investments are not requisitioned by the Home Government by the Exchange Banks and Exoprters of Commodities nor urgently required for national purposes. The export of Raw cotton to Japan, which amounts to many crores of rupees cannot be financed from the currency reserves. Council Bills are used for many such exports which add heavily to the drain of currency banks and to the price of the commodities. Investments abroad should be limited looking to the financial condition of India. To-day they are as follows:—

Paper Currency reserve	52 crores.
Gold Standard reserve	51½ crores.
Total	103½ crores.

Now when the additional 24 crores are incested this figure will go upto 127½ crores of rupees and poor India can hardly spare so large a capital to be invested abroad. The Secretary of State for India has got ample resources in England amounting to about 115 crores of rupees to be recovered from his Majesty's Government, which will more than meet all his requirements for Home charges, payment to his Majesty's Government for proceeds of our new War Loan, for Silver remittances and discharge of India Bonds and railway debentures. So it is not at all necessary to transfer 24 crores of rupees for the convenience of the Secretary of State who will be able to command a balance of about 36 crores of rupees even after the abovementioned disbursements; but Hon. Sir W. Meyer proposes to bleed currency reserve for the sake of the export traders who badly need the Council bills and hard cash from the Government which they can carry to the fields and buy raw products from the ryots for foreign manufacturers. These are not the times for such doles but strictest economy.—Yours etc.,

J.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Tuesday, March 12, 1918.

THE BENGAL TERROR.

II.

No more momentous issue ever faced the leaders of a nation than the burning wrong of the Bengal internments, casting its sombre shadows over numerous homes in the province and throwing a lurid light on the Prussian methods of administration that seem to have found favour with the present authorities. This wholesale clapping of hundreds of persons—men and women, young and old—into jail without charge or trial is but an acute—a terribly acute—manifestation of the bureaucratic frenzy for repression. And it was none too soon that the leaders of united Bengal met on a common platform to protest against the policy which has already undermined and threatens virtually to submege the liberty of the subject in this country. Since the obnoxious Seditious Meetings Act of 1907 was enacted hardly a year has passed without the statute book being disfigured by some piece of legislation encroaching upon the freedom of the people. But not till the curtain rose upon the great world war did the bureaucrats' supreme opportunity arrive to obtain a charter to ride rough-shod over the popular rights. That blank cheque was the Defence of India Act of 1915, passed on the plea—now proved to have been but a hollow pretext—that its drastic provisions were needed to safeguard the country against enemy machinations in the troublous times of war.

It is a favourite device of our Anglo-Indian legislator to dull all opposition to a new measure by attempting to make out that it is based upon an English statute, while he takes good care to shear off the rather inconvenient safeguards against an autocratic executive which an English statute always provides. Under the Defence of the Realm Act, on which our statute was supposed to have been modelled, there is a right of appeal to an advisory committee consisting of judicial officers, against the orders of the executive. That safeguard was deemed necessary in a democratic and self-governed country, inhabited by a people educated and fully conscious of their rights and possessing an honest and efficient police and an executive subservient to the peoples' representatives. How much more then were these safeguards against oppression by an arbitrary executive imperative in a land where the mass of the population is illiterate and at the mercy of Government officials, the police notoriously inefficient and corrupt and the rulers incapable of entering into the feelings of the people? And yet the Indian Act provides for no appeal against the will of the executive. The oppressive procedure followed in dealing with those arrested under the Act has made it distressingly clear that no man's liberty is worth a moment's purchase in Bengal. A school boy or a college student—or it may be a woman—is suddenly arrested and put in the lock-up. And there the person remains, mayhap, for months, while the C.I.D. are leisurely collecting "information" against him. At the end of a fairly long period of confinement he is confronted with the charge against him based on materials the result of months' preparation and intrigue by the C.I.D.—and asked alone or unaided to state his defence. That defence and the other materials are supposed to be looked into by a high judicial officer before orders are irrevocably passed. Are these not German and Austrian methods *par excellence*? The wail of woe-stricken Bengal reveals in unmistakable manner how oppressively these fetters bind her. It should be borne in mind too, that, it is not every tragedy of an internment that sees the light of day. The press in Bengal during the past year and a half has, however, unearthed many a deplorable story of suffering. The deprivation of liberty is usually the least of the detenus' grievances for thereafter they are subjected to a course of treatment "harsh enough to send some of them to death's door and others to worse than a living death." It may be confinement in a solitary call ending in suicide or lunancy; or practical starvation and denial of medical treatment leading to a premature death. And if, perchance, his constitution and nerve outlive these horrors, the victim is so shadowed and molested after his release by the minions of this engine of oppression that occasionally he prefers to put an end to his life rather than eternally lead the existence of a police suspect. The press and public men of Bengal and of the whole country have for two years made insistent demands to know the why and wherefore of this reign of terror, the evidence in justification of thus playing with the lives and liberties of people and hounding down young men in order to subject them to a treatment worse than civilized man metes out to the brute creation. The Government have declined to take the public into their confidence. And if occasionally the head of the Government has raised the governmental curtain to offer a defence of their mysterious doings, these utterances have completely failed to show a shred of justification for executive excesses.

It was admitted by Lord Carmichael, and it was recently confirmed by Lord Ronaldshay, that the evidence against these detenus consists mainly of confessions made by them while in police custody, or incriminating statements of associates, approvers or informers and that the authorities had not evidence enough to bring their guilt home to these individuals or evidence that would satisfy a court of law! With the oft-repeated opinion of our judiciary as to the value of confessions and the usual character of all police evidence in this country, is it permissible to describe the Government action based on these materials as anything less than oppression of innocent men? Bengal started a loud and persistent agitation—in the press, on the platform, and in the Council— so that this great wrong may be righted. And this cry of its leaders over a people's suffering struck the Tory aristocrat who governs them as the rhetoric of platform orators. That was smiting the smitten with a vengeance. We would put it to Lord Ronaldshay whether much of his usual rhetoric would not desert him if he were addressing an audience on the sufferings of a son, brother or a near relation who had been incarcerated without trial. The leaders of Bengal asked for the provision of safeguards in the Act similar to those which exist in the English Act and for a mixed committee of officials and non-officials to inquire into the cases of the 800 and odd detenus. But even that little gleam of sunlight would, apparently, involve too great an exposure of the methods that are being used, and this most reasonable demand was met by the appointment of a committee of dubious personnel—not to conduct an inquiry into the cases of those who had been interned, but to investigate and report on the nature of revolutionary conspiracies, the difficulties which had arisen in dealing with them and to advise as to legislation, if any, necessary to deal with them! In answer to a demand for an inquiry into cases of existing oppression we have an attempt to forge fresh fetters for future oppression! The flouting of public opinion and the treading under foot of a people's rights could no further go. Justice, Liberty and even Humanity seem no doubt worn-out shibboleths and exploded cries, to the men who are unfortunately in charge of the affairs of Bengal at this critical juncture. But in the name of cold and calculating political expediency, we would ask them whether by the policy they have set themselves to pursue, they are not marring the future of British rule in this country. Every home in Bengal is smarting under the scalds and burns inflicted by this blazing torch of repression and the story of these wrongs is being whispered in smothered tones into the ears of every young man in Bengal. If the young man of to-day, full of bitter memories, is the citizen of to-morrow, on whose cooperation British rule must count, what sort of a future is in prospect? History has it, a Secretary of State has said it, that the present revolutionary movement in Bengal is the outcome of repression and a loss of faith in all constitutional agitation. Are not these internments without trial—this government by *lettres de cachet*—undertaken in the name of ending anarchical and revolutionary tendencies, calculated still further to undermine all faith in lawful agitation and deepen those very tendencies? No better means indeed could have been devised to drive sedition underground and, if a few years hence, there rises the grim spectre of a strengthened revolutionary movement in this country, History will surely have repeated the lesson which it has taught in many an age and clime.

THE RENT PROFITEER.

The main features of the report of the committee appointed by the Corporation to consider the question of high prices and house rents prevalent in the City are not very surprising. No body of sane-minded persons would question the urgency of controlling the prices of foodstuffs and articles of daily necessity, in regard to which sordid and unpatriotic profiteering has been for months past prevailing unfattered in the City. The committee of the Corporation thus approves generally of the measures taken by Government in this respect by the appointment of the Controller of Prices and ward committees and makes certain suggestions which we trust will be carefully considered by the authorities concerned. The heavy demands of the military authorities for the forces overseas have constituted one of the causes of high prices. The public of Bombay, as the committee says, has cheerfully borne and will resolutely face all hardships incidental to the war, but, as it urges, it is at the same time desirable that any hardship caused in consequence of lack of organization or other avoidable causes should be averted, that the requirements of the civil population should be carefully ascertained and that purchases for war requirements should be so regulated as to cause the least disturbance of the market. "Much of the difficulty now experienced in this City," the committee rightly adds, "might be obviated if the articles required for war purposes are obtained so far as possible from up-country." Yet another suggestion which deserves consideration is the necessity with a view to overcome transport difficulties of affording every facility to coast crafts and country carts, which have hitherto been sadly neglected. But apart from the suggestions referred to the committee's report is perfunctory, so far as the question of high prices is concerned and is most disappointing on the question of rents. So little has it realised the enormity of the rackrenting that has been going in the City that it has contented itself with stating that the especial enactment in this respect should apply to residential tenements only and of the latter also only to those of which the standard rent is Rs. 50 or less. The committee has sought to give an air of plausibility to its recommendation by calling attention to the Census Report of 1911, which showed that there were 929,082 occupants of houses in the City, out of whom those occupying one-room tenements numbered 743,247, those occupying two-room tenements 92,109, and those occupying three-room tenements 33,055, making a total of 868,411, almost all of whom, according to the committee, come within the limit of rent of Rs. 50 per month recommended by it. And thus we have the committee's triumphant observation that its recommendation, if adopted, will afford relief to about 93 per cent. of the total population of the City. The recommendation of the committee is altogether vitiated by the fact that it has gone so far back as 1911 when it should have realised that during this brief interval many more changes have taken place in the life of the City than during any two or more decades in the past and that we are living under abnormal conditions created by abnormal times, to which the facts of 1911 have little or no relevance or applicability. If the committee had taken this consideration into account it would have realised that even on 1st January, 1915, which it takes as the date from which the standard rate should commence, there were thousands of persons who as a result of the operations of these conditions had to pay more than Rs. 50 per month as rent for rooms for which they paid less than Rs. 50 in 1911 and who would thus be deprived of any relief.

The committee's recommendation, again, altogether ignores the pitiable case of hundreds of middle class joint families which two or three years ago just managed to scrape together varying amounts over Rs. 50 but have now to pay double or treble the amount at a terrible sacrifice of ordinary comforts and needs of their members. This leads us to examine the view of those who contend that some sort of limit should be placed as regards the standard rent which should be brought in the pruview of the Bill that will come before the Legislative Council. Why, it is urged, should those who are well-to-do and can afford to pay higher rents be given the opportunity to deprive the landlord of his profits and, at least, why should not a graded scale of percentage increases of rent be allowed in favour of the landlords in these cases? Those who argue thus forget the fundamental object of the proposed Rent Bill. The Bill, as we have on more than one occasion emphasised, is intended purely and solely to check profiteering and not to deprive the landlords of any of their normal rights. To say therefore that to control rents of houses occupied by the poor up to a limit which gives the landlord a legitimate return on his property and to deny the same relief to the comparatively well-to-do and to the rich is not, to our mind, far removed from saying that it is wrong to rob the poor but right to rob the well-to-do. Again it has to be remembered that whether among the poor or among the well-to-do, rent absorbs a considerable portion of the family income and that many of the latter have fixed incomes, the increase in which has borne no fair proportion to the enormous increase in the rents which has now been force on them by the rackrenter. Further, even under normal conditions, rents of houses are not determined by the operation of the law of demand and supply to anything like the extent to which the prices of commodities are so determined. Various factors come into play all tending to make the question more one of a monopoly than anything else. This is much more markedly the case now when, by universal admission, Bombay is suffering from a dearth of living accommodation that has seldom been the lot of any city.

The only relevant point in all discussions about this question which has not been fairly discussed is this: Is the ten per cent. enhancement allowed under the Bill less than the landlords are legitimately entitled to? The question was completely answered during the debate in the Corporation on Friday. The Hon. Mr. Chunilal Mehta suggested that a rise over the standard rent of 1915 with a uniform increase of simply 5 per cent. per year be allowed on all rents until six months after the war. Mr. Mehta based his suggestion on the fact that, according to him, the percentage of normal rise in rent during the fifteen years ending 1915 was 5 per annum. Mr. Sethna disputed this and showed that this percentage was barely three. Accepting the principle suggested by Mr. Mehta, this conclusively demonstrates that in proposing to give a ten per cent. increase on the standard rent Government do not merely give the landlords what they legitimately deserve, but something more. This, together with the fact that due provision has been made in the Bill to protect the landlord's interests in case of exceptional expenditure for repairs and improvement, should dispose of the delusion that under it anything but justice has been done to this long-tolerated class of people.

Notes of the Day.

Japanese Intervention.

A Washington telegram confirms the reports of Japanese negotiations with anti-Bolshevik leaders for some form of political aid in Siberia. It is further reported that the Japanese are also trying to raise a Russian division to co-operate with Japanese troops. This, taken with the growing volume of the anti-Bolshevik movement, strengthens the hope that German designs against the further exploitation of Russia may yet be defeated. Japan has evidently a great opportunity of serving the cause of the Alliance, but how far she will succeed will depend upon the spirit which she brings to bear on her participation at this crucial stage of the war. Will she seek to serve her own ambitions or the advent of the new world-order with international fair-dealing as its foundation? That is the question.

The War Cabinet.

Reuter cabled an interesting piece of news on Monday. The War Cabinet, we learn, has prepared a detailed report of its work in 1917 to be published shortly. According to Reuter, the report covers a very wide field enabling the nation for the first time to see in a documentary form, tabulated and indexed, what its representatives have been doing. Seldom was a more novel innovation made in the British Constitution than by the creation of the War Cabinet and the decision to lift the veil, however partially, which has so far covered the working of that all-powerful inner council of the nation, should prove most instructive. We think it is highly probable that India too will be found to figure in the report of the activities of the War Cabinet.

An Inadequate Grant.

The provision of a grant of rupees thirty lakhs for primary education in the new Imperial budget is absolutely inadequate. On Saturday Mr. Sarma moved for an increase in the grant by another thirty lakhs for expenditure on the development of technical and agricultural education. There are few more urgent Indian problems than those pertaining to the improvement of agriculture,—which provides livelihood for the vast bulk of the people,—and the expansion of Indian industries. The provision of sound technical and agricultural education, therefore, is essential before these problems can be satisfactorily solved. The existing facilities in these directions are pitifully inadequate, and it is no wonder that progress has been slow and halting. Sir William Meyer expressed considerable sympathy with Mr. Sarma's object, but could only give a conditional promise to allot a sum not exceeding thirty lakhs in the final budget,—that is, if the administrative departments were agreeable. Mr Sarma obviously had no alternative but to be grateful for this small mercy though he warned the Government that the subject of technical education had been so long under consideration that the people had become impatient.

Educational Progress.

In presenting the budget head under Education in the Imperial Legislative Council on Saturday, Sir Sankaran Nair said that the expenditure on education continues to grow and would next year considerably exceed all previous records. These anticipations, however, should be taken in conjunction with the further information offered by the Educational Member as to the progress already made and expected to be made. He repeated what he stated some days ago, that the Government of India have not themselves adopted compulsion as part of their programme. That, as we shewed on Saturday, is a most disappointing announcement. Nor is the prospect of progress in education generally, as sketched by Sir Sankaran Nair, very encouraging. He said.

"When I took over my present office in 1915, we were spending some four and a half crores a year. Last year we spent five crores and next year we hope to spend over six crores. The number of scholars, which seven years ago was barely six and quarter millions, was over seven and three-quarter millions in 1916-17, and I trust that it will be found to exceed eight millions in the present year and that we shall make a further advance next year."

A Comparative Test.

Comparatively, of course, there has been not inconsiderable progress, but that absolutely the progress is negligible and far below the minimum requirements of the country will be apparent from the comparison of Sir Sankaran Nair's figures for the next year with those for Travancore State, for example, for the last year. The expenditure on education in India will amount to barely 4 per cent. of the estimated total revenue, while the expenditure on education in Travancore amounted to 15 per cent. of the total revenue of the State. The school-going population in India is taken at 15 per cent. of the total population,—though the estimate has been shown to be misleading. Taking even this percentage as a standard, however, it will be found that while 78.5 percentage of the school-going population were under instruction in Travancore, in British India the percentage will not exceed even 20!

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency the Lady Willingdon was present at an "At Home" at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana on Monday afternoon.

The Calcutta University Committee will go into recess at Darjeeling during April and May.

Hon. Sir William Meyer, Finance Member of the Imperial Council will pay a short visit to Cawnpore and Lucknow leaving Delhi on the 15th and returning on the 19th, he will finally leave Delhi on the 24th March and during the course of a brief tour will visit Calcutta, Patna, Bombay and Madras reaching Simla about the middle of April.

The Hon. Sir S. P. Sinha, Member, Executive, Council, Bengal is on a brief visit to Delhi.

It is announced that Messrs. B. G. Tilak, G. S. Khaparde, R. P. Karandikar, N. C. Kelkar and Bepin Chander Pal, delegates of the Indian Home Rule League, will leave for England on the 3rd proximo.

Mr. M. A. J. Noble has been appointed a member of the Central Food Prices Committee.

INDIAN ARMY ACT AMENDMENT.

SELECT COMMITTEE'S REPORT TO BE PRESENTED ON 15TH.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Mar. 11.

The Select Committee on the India Army Act Amendment Bill held a meeting this morning. The Select Committees' Report will be presented in the Council on 15th instant.

MR. TILAK'S TOUR.

RS. 20,000 IN 24 HOURS.

(From a Correspondent.)

THANA, Mar. 11.

Mr. Tilak with Mr. N. C. Kelkar arrived at Kalyan in the morning. While proceeding to the pandal a purse of Rs. 101 was presented on the way by a club. At 9 he addressed a well attended meeting under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur Vaidya. A donation of Rs. 5,500 was announced and 23 life members were registered. In the afternoon he motored to Bhiwndi where he delivered a lecture before about six thousand people the majority of the audience being peasants, presided over Mr. Alisaheb Faki.

A purse of Rs. 5,000 was presented and 20 life members were registered. Immediately the party proceeded to Thana and at 9 p.m. Mr. Tilak addressed a meeting attended by five thousand people under the presidentship of Shet Mangaldas Devidas. A purse of Rs. 5,501 was presented and 19 life members were registered including 3 ladies.

At midnight Mr. Tilak with Dr. Sathe and others motored to Panvel. At 9 a.m. a big meeting attended by four thousand people including many peasants was addressed under the presidentship of Shet Jusaph Noormahamad Kachhi, when a purse of Rs. 5,000 was presented and 25 life members were registered. Mr. Tilak left for Poona at 11 a.m.

OUR AIR ACTIVITY.

ENEMY STATIONS HEAVILY BOMBED.

40 HOSTILE MACHINES BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 10.
Recd. 12 midnight, Mar. 11.

In a communiqué regarding aviation Sir Douglas Haig says:—We dropped six-hundred bombs on dumps, billets and aerodromes and also on an important railway centre north-east of St. Quentin. A large number of machines carried out a particularly successful attack from a low height on three aerodromes obtaining direct hits on hangars and machines in the open at each aerodrome. Returning at a height of a hundred feet they machinegunned favourable ground-targets, causing casualties and scattering a company of infantry in all directions.

Fighting in the air was heavy. We brought down ten enemy machines and drove down ten. Two of ours are missing. We to-day dropped one and a quarter tons of bombs on the Daimler motorworks at Stuttgart in broad daylight. Several bursts were observed at the railway station where a stationary train was set on fire. Three bursts occurred at a munition factory south-east of the town and other bursts took place at the Daimler works and buildings.

Hostile machines withdrew after weakly attempting to attack our formation. One of our machines did not return owing to engine trouble.

SUCCESS OF BRITISH AIR CRAFT.

ENEMY BILLETS BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 10.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., March 11.

The Admiralty states that our aircraft dropped many bombs on the billets and railway sidings at St. Pierre Capelle obtaining direct hits on three sheds, where a fire started. They also bombed a large hostile machine which had made a forced landing, machine-gunned the soldiers and motors in the vicinity and brought down one machine. All returned.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAIDS NEAR ST. QUENTIN.

ENEMY ACTIVITY AT ARMENTIERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 10.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., March 11.

A British communiqué says, in successful raids north-west of St. Quentin and south-west of Cambrai, several enemy were killed and a few taken prisoners. Hostile artillery was active at Armentieres, eastward of Wytschaete and in the neighbourhood of the Menin road.

INTENSITY OF BRITISH ARTILLERY.

ENEMY ATTACKS REPULSED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Mar. 11.
Recd. 8 p.m., Mar. 11.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters says, since the German attack on Friday and our subsequent counter-attacks the enemy infantry has been inactive. It is believed that the enemy planned to launch these attacks on earlier dates but the intensity of our artillery caused postponements. The northern attack was delivered at four on Friday morning. The southern attack was due simultaneously, but our barrage held it up. The object of the former was to straighten the salient in our line south of Houthulst Forest. The enemy assaulted under cover of smoke barrage on a front of two thousand yards. The northern flank was completely repulsed but in the centre the shock troops succeeded in rushing six posts forming our advanced line.

Garrisons were reformed a hundred yards away and immediately counter-attacked, but unsuccessfully whereupon supports from the Yorkshire Light Infantry attacked and the Germans ran before ours could close.

THE SOUTHERN ATTACK.

The southern attack began at six in the evening and aimed at gaining the possession of the little ridge near Polderhoek chateau. In spite of heavy barrage the Germans gained the nose of the ridge and got into the front trench on a front of three hundred yards. The King's Royal Rifles who were holding the position fell back in good order after heavily bombing the enemy and counter-attacked unsuccessfully.

During the night the Royal Fusiliers reinforced them and a second counter-attack resulted in fierce hand-to-hand fighting and by dawn we had entirely recovered every inch of the lost ground. Enemy artillery responded heavily to our barrage and three shells burst in succession upon the company headquarters of the King's Royal Rifles burying the occupants who, however, were all dug out alive.

Elsewhere, along the front there has been violent gunning. The weather is fine but hazy.

WORK IN THE AIR.

Airmen continue their wonderful work combing the Germans out of the sky. The latest record is twelve machines crashed, one shot down by archies and twenty-one driven down out of control during Friday's daylight. Only three of our planes failed to return.

GERMAN PRISONERS IN E. SIBERIA.

HELPING BOLSHEVIKS AGAINST COSSACKS.

CHINESE TROOPS LEAVE FOR MANCHURIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
SHANGHAI, March 8.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., March 11.

A telegram from Harbin says, owing to the report that 2,000 armed German prisoners in Eastern Siberia are helping the Bolsheviks, all Chinese troops in Harbin have gone to the Manchurian border to help the Cossacks who are opposing the Bolsheviks.

JAPANESE NEGOTATIONS WITH ANTI-BOLSHEVIKS.

FOR POLITICAL AID IN SIBERIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Mar. 11.
Recd. 8 p.m., Mar. 11.

Reports of Japanese negotiations with anti-Bolshevik leaders for some form of political aid in Siberia are confirmed. It is reported that the Japanese are trying to raise a Russian division to co-operate with the Japanese troops.

CAPTURE OF CHENGTU.

SEVERE BLOW TO CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PEKING, Mar. 10
Recd. 8 p.m., Mar. 11.

The Government has suffered a severe blow by the capture of Chengtu, capital of Szechuan, by Yunnan and Kemeichow troops.

A telegram from Harbin says Semenoff's force is excellently equipped and is directed with iron discipline whereas the Bolsheviks disagree amongst themselves. Many adherents, including the Cossacks from Chita, are discontented with their pay. The Bolshevik artillery includes heavy guns directed by German officers.

GERMAN TROOPS REPORTED LANDED IN FINLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
STOCKHOLM, Mar. 11.
Recd. 8 p.m., Mar. 11.

It is reported that two thousand German troops with artillery have landed near Abo in Finland. Hitherto their is no official confirmation.

GERMAN TROOPS INTO FINLAND AND AALANDS.

RUSSIAN PROTEST AGAINST INTRODUCTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 10.
Recd. 8 p.m., Mar. 11.

A Russian communiqué says Tchicherin has protested to the German Government against the introduction of German troops into Finland and Aaland Islands.

ANTI-GERMAN FEELING IN SWEDEN.

KAISER'S EFFORTS TO ALLAY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 10.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., March 11.

Evidently seeking to allay the anti-German feeling in Sweden, owing to the German occupation of the Aaland Islands, the Kaiser has telegraphed to the King of Sweden thanking him for the efforts of the Swedish Minister in Petrograd on behalf of the German prisoners and dwelling on the old friendship between Germany and Sweden.

The King of Sweden has replied briefly

BRITISH SUCCESS ON THE STRUMA.

POST RUSHED AND ENTIRE GARRISON KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 10.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., March 11.

A British communiqué from Salonika says, we rushed a post at the mouth of the Struma river, killing the entire garrison.

CONTROL OVER CONSUMPTION AND EXPORT OF TIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 10.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., March 11.

The Committee of the London Metal Exchange has forbidden the members to buy tin in the United Kingdom for consumption or for export unless licensed by the Committee. Holders and producers may only sell to persons holding the Committee's licence.

U. S. SHIPBUILDING PROGRAMME.

121,000 TONNAGE TO DELIVER IN FEBRUARY.

188,000 TONNAGE MARCH DELIVERY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, March 10.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., March 11.

America's shipbuilding programme will be advanced by the completion and delivery in February of seventeen ships of tonnage 121,000. Shipping Board officials estimate the March delivery at twenty-three ships of 188,000 tonnage.

U. S. SHIPPING OUTPUT.

CONFIDENCE OF AUTHORITIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Mar. 11.
Recd. 8 p.m., Mar. 11.

Authorities are confident that there will be a continuous monthly increase of shipbuilding reaching the total output of four and a half million new tonnage by January 1919. Men and supplies are being forwarded to General Pershing according to schedule.

MR. BAKER IN FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Mar. 11.
Recd. 8 p.m., Mar. 11.

Mr. Baker, American Secretary of War, and his staff of seven have arrived in France.

MR. BAKER IN PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Mar. 11.
Recd. 12 midnight, Mar. 11.

Mr. Baker has arrived in the capital. He will to-day call on M. Poincaré. He will remain here a few days and then inspect the American training camps.

CENTRE OF GRAVITY IN WEST

U. S. WEEKLY REVIEW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Mar. 11.
Recd. 12 midnight, Mar. 11.

In the weekly review the War Department says:—The centre of gravity remains in the West despite enemy efforts for three and a half years to shift it to the East. The enemy is completing the redistribution of available forces. There is nothing in the situation to indicate that he has abandoned the plan of major offensive in the west. He has developed two principal centres of activity one having its pivot at Reims and the other in Alsace on Luneville.

The Allies, while they are ready for the offensive are content to allow the enemy to break his strength in assaults on impregnable lines. The moral of the British and French was never better. The American forces are daily extending their numbers in line and are constantly increasing. They now man the trenches at four separate points.

The review summarising the operations expresses the opinion that the Germans are preparing for more extensive action in the Toul sector and contemplating an offensive in the mountain area in Italy possibly with a view to debouching in the plain through Vallagarina. This will doubtless develop when weather improves.

RAIDS IN LORRAINE.

PARTICIPATION OF AMERICANS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Mar. 11.
Recd. 8 p.m., Mar. 11.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters says the Americans participated in two raids in Lorraine on Saturday. The first was east of Reillon where fifty Ohio infantry co-operating with sixty French sappers crossed five hundred yards of open under German barrage, wrecked German shelters and returned, only four being wounded.

The second was east of Neuvillers where one American and two French companies ejected the enemy from three lines of trenches which they systematically destroyed. The American artillery co-operated splendidly.

FRENCH REPULSE RAIDS S. OF BETHENY.

ENEMY LINES PENETRATED E. OF AUBERIVE.

(HAVAS.)
LONDON, March 10.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., March 11.

A French communiqué says, we repulsed raids south of Betheny, on the left of the Meuse and in the Vosges inflicting losses on the enemy and taking prisoners. Our detachments penetrated enemy lines east of Auberive in the region of Badonvillers and destroyed several enemy works and took prisoners.

TCHICHERIN SUCCEEDS TROTZKY.

AS RUSSIAN FOREIGN COMMISSIONER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 10.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., March 11.

Tchicherin is the Bolshevik Foreign Commissioner in succession to Trotzky.

GERMANO FINISH MENACE.

SCANDINAVIANS WARNED.

THE GERMAN PROGRAMME.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
STOCKHOLM, Mar. 10.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Mar. 12.

The "Dagenonyheter" in an article warning the Scandinavians of Germano-Finnish menace says:—The Bagdad to the North Cape programme of Germany has been blocked in the south, but now across Finland she is seeking an outlet to the Arctic at the mouths of the river Patajoki which is Norwegian.

GERMAN PRESS CAMPAIGN AGAINST SCANDINAVIA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
AMSTERDAM, Mar. 10.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Mar. 12.

Count Reventlow is the latest writer to participate in the inspired German press campaign against Scandinavia. He declares that the German control of Finland and Aaland Islands will effectively bar the British and American trade with Russia via Scandinavia.

He accuses Sweden of increasing partiality for the Entente thus estranging Germany.

GERMAN PROPERTY IN COLONEES.

REPRISAL FOR SEIZURE CONSIDERED

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
AMSTERDAM, Mar. 10.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Mar. 12.

The "Cologne Gazette" states that Germany is considering measures of reprisal for the seizure of German property in German colonies.

NEW RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.

PRINCE LVOFF ESTABLISHES IN FAR EAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Mar. 10.
Recd. 12 midnight, Mar. 11.

A message from Irkutsk to the "Pravda" says that the ex-Premier Prince Lvoff has established a new Russian Government in the Far East with headquarters at Peking and is awaiting the landing of the Japanese with a view to co-operation.

All commissaries went to Moscow on Saturday.e The "Izvevia" and the "Pravda," official Soviet organs, have transferred their offices to Moscow.

COUNT LUXBURG PROCEEDING TO SWEDEN.

SAFECONDUCT ISSUED BY BRITAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BUENOS AIRES, March 10.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., March 11.

Britain has granted a safe conduct to Count Luxburg to proceed to Sweden.

RUSSIA VERSUS GERMANY.

NO UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN REVOLUTION AND GERMAN IMPERIALISM.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PETROGRAD, Mar. 11.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Mar. 12.

The "Pravda" declares that the transfer of the Government to Moscow demonstrates the firm determination of the Government to resist to the end German attempts to make Russia her vassal and proves that there is no understanding between the Revolution and German Imperialism.

SPANISH CABINET CRISIS.

M. PRIETO DECLINES TO FORM MINISTRY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MADRID, March 10.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., March 11.

M. Prieto has definitely declined to form a new ministry. Conferences between party leaders are being resumed.

SPANISH CABINET RECONSTRUCTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MADRID, Mar. 11.
Recd. 8 p.m., Mar. 11.

The Cabinet has been reconstructed as before.

ESCAPING BOATS FROM GLENART CASTLE.

SUSPICION OF PIRATES FIRING CONFIRMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 10.
Recd. 12 midnight, Mar. 11.

The body of an officer lost on the Glenart Castle has been picked up with two gunshot wounds confirming the suspicion that the pirates fired on some of the escaping boats.

OTHER CABLE ITEMS.

FIGHTING IN PALESTINE.

STRONG TURKISH POSITION CAPTURED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 10.
Recd. 8 p.m., Mar. 11.

A Palestine communique says, our advance northwards continued yesterday morning. We crossed the Wadiauja and captured a strong Turkish position, five miles westward of Jordan. We advanced on either side of Jerusalem-Nablus road on a front of thirteen miles to an average depth of from two to three miles. We occupied Kefrmalik Selwad and Telasur eastward of the road. The enemy unsuccessfully attempted to retake Telasur. We encountered little opposition westward of the road.

BRITISH COMMUNIQUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 10.
Recd. 8 p.m., Mar. 11.

A British communiqué says a hostile raiding party under cover of heavy bombardment attacked our posts eastward of Armentiers and a few British are missing. Artillery firing has markedly increased between La Bassee canal and Ypres.

FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 11.
Recd. 8 p.m., Mar. 11.

A French communiqué says there was reciprocal artillery activity at Bandesapt and Violu. Our aeroplanes dropped fourteen tons of bombs on enemy works behind the lines.

THE LATE MR. REDMOND.

IMPRESSIVE FUNERAL PROCESSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 10.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., March 11.

The remains of Mr. John Redmond were given an impressive reception in Wexford. Kneeling Belgian nuns, lined the railway at Manjine, when a special conveying the body passed. Thirty thousand followed the remains to the church for the Requiem Mass and the procession at the subsequent funeral extended two miles. The streets were decked with crape. The Irish Attorney-General and Mr. Dillon delivered orations at the graveside.

MORE LIES ABOUT INDIA.

FROM THE SAME SOURCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Mar. 11.

The "Madras Mail's" special correspondent cables:—

Indian affairs are receiving increasing attention. Miss Sorabji, principal of a girls' high school at Poona, speaking at Leeds stated that Indians knew nothing of self-government outside the text-books and India was not yet fit for it. She utterly repudiated the notion that a nation which kept women in seclusion and illiteracy was ripe for self-government. It would be when Britain showed the way. But, India must be 'prenticed and learn before she was fit to act. She feared least India should get liberty too soon. Arising from this meeting a local correspondent urged that the Home Rule movement was not disloyal but the "Yorkshire Post" editorially remarks the unquestionable truth is that there is no such thing as an Indian nation. The system of popular Home Rule in India is about as practicable as popular government in Russia. There may be some practical extensions of local self-government subject to the governing control, but the latter must be effective for lest, the British Government should try to throw India into a maelstrom. There is plenty of evidence that the enemy tried and stimulated in India demands for Home Rule and independence and to encourage Home Rule is to play into the hands of the enemy.

British papers indeed call attention to the fact that recently the National Indian Committee sent a telegram to the Ukraine Council asking it to interest itself in the independence of India when negotiating with Germany.

The "Liverpool Courier" suggests that there are Indian irreconcilables who do not care to see their land flourishing under British rule.

The "Westminster Gazette" cautiously points out that we are still endeavouring to give the people of India more power in their own affairs to enlist more of them in the services of their country.

Lord Lamington in the "Pall Mall Gazette" writes that it is unwise to underestimate or minimise the pro-German propaganda in India.

The "Times" publishes an article on "Schoolboy politicians in India" and specially quotes "Justice" on the need for the restrictions of political agitation in colleges.

Mr. Edwyn Bevan's article in "New Europe" is widely criticised. The "Challenge" newspaper urges gradual and sane transition to self-government, otherwise the loss to India will be enormous.

In "New Europe" a missionary, Mr. Maonicol, suggests that what is now required is provision of full opportunity for the people to acquire real political training. He recommends cautious progress only. In the meantime the Indian members of the National Liberal Club are publicly abusing the promoters of the Indo-British Association as oppressers, bleeders, exploiters, and domineerers of India. Clearly, the campaign of misrepresentation is active.

LATEST CABLES

OPERATIONS IN PALESTINE.

MR. BONAR LAW'S TRIBUTE TO TROOPS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 8.
Recd. 2 a.m., Mar. 12.

In the course of his speech in the House of Commons when introducing the vote of credit Mr. Bonar Law dealing with the operations in Palestine paid a tribute to the skill of General Allenby, the heroism and dash of the troops and the way in which the plans had been arranged at home. He said that the country had every right to be proud of the success. The Government knew that the Germans had definitely promised the Turks they would turn us out of Mesopotamia and the Germans began operations to that end which had to be abandoned but the fact that they took that view proved the military advantage of our operations there. The Government also knew there was a great discontent in Turkey where it was felt that the Central Powers, despite success against Russia and Rumania could not help Turkey which was meanwhile falling to pieces. That was not only a military advantage to us at present but might produce results which would have the greatest possible military advantage in the further prosecution of the war. (Cheers).

The most important aspect of the question was that we must defend Egypt. The best defence was attack. This was what has happened here. Apart altogether from the military advantages gained by what we had done in Palestine and Mesopotamia it had permanently relieved all danger of attack on Egypt and removed any necessity of sending troops there. (Cheers).

ICEBREAKER HINDENBURG SUNK.

3 KILLED; 8 WOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
STOCKHOLM, Mar. 11.
Recd. 2 a.m., Mar. 12.

The Icebreaker Hindenburg accompanying the German expedition was mined and sunk at Aalands. Three were killed and eight wounded.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAID NEAR ST. QUENTIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 11.
Recd. 2 a.m., Mar. 12.

Field-Marshal Haig's communiqué this afternoon reports a successful raid south of St. Quentin. Several of the enemy were killed or captured. We took two machine-guns. We drove off a party of the enemy north-west of La-Bassee canal.

There has been considerable reciprocal artillery activity south-east of Armentieres.

ENGEL AERODROME BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 11.
Recd. 2 a.m., Mar. 12.

The Admiralty says: Aeroplanes bombed the Engel aerodrome and dump starting two fires. We destroyed three enemy aircraft and drove down four others, out of control. All ours returned.

BIG ATTACK EXPECTED ON THE COAST.

GERMANS LAYING WIRE BARRIER ALONG BELGIAN FRONTIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, March 10.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., March 11.

The "Telegraaf" states that the Germans are laying an unelectrified wire barrier, two hundred metres behind the present electric wire along the frontier of Flanders and the Dutch province of Zeeland and are extending it to the coast. All inhabitants in this broad strip of land are being removed. It is suggested that the object is to cut off Belgium more completely from the world in view of the concentration of troops for the big offensive.

The "Handelsblad" says ... diers expect that the ... place on the coast ...

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 10.
Recd. 12 midnight, Mar. 11.

Mr. Clynes speaking at West Ham said that democracy was being accepted on all hands as the future ruling power. The working man refused to submit to terms similar to what Russia had swallowed. Labour wanted peace and were willing to negotiate, but before they could enter the conference chamber they must have some guarantee of honest intention on the part of the Central Powers.

GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 10.
Recd. 8 p.m., Mar. 11.

A wireless German communiqué says a hostile infantry attack followed a violent infantry duel in the Badonviller sector. engagement has not yet terminated.

BENGAL TERROR.

PROTEST AGAINST INTERNMENTS AND DEPORTATIONS.

FULL TEXT OF MR. C. R. DASS'S SPEECH.

At the meeting held last week in the Calcutta Town Hall to protest against repression, Mr. Dass's speech, which was punctuated with frequent and prolonged cheers and applauses, often drowning his voice, was as follows:

Mr. Chiarman, Ladies and Gentlemen, I feel thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to raise my voice in protest against this arbitrary and unjust piece of legislation. Indeed I feel at this moment that no argument is necessary to convince you of the injustice of this measure. Mr. Chakravarty has dealt with it so fully and elaborately and has put before you all the considerations with reference to this matter with such force and lucidity that it seems unnecessary to continue this argument. I will therefore take up the resolution which has been entrusted to me and place it before you with a few observations which I have to make. The resolution consists of five clauses. (Mr. Dass then read the resolution).

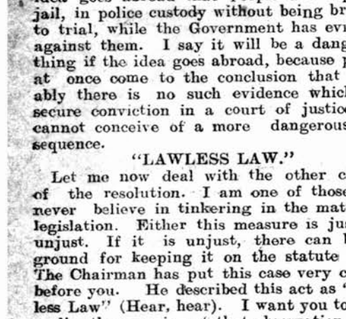
I will deal with the 3rd clause first, because it admits in my opinion of no discussion at all. Take all the arguments which have been advanced by his Excellency's Government; accept them all. And even then there can be no justification for the present policy of the Government (Hear hear). Either there is evidence against these interned persons or there is no evidence. If there is no evidence against them, there is an end of the matter at once. And if there is evidence against them, what justification can there be in not bringing them to trial? It only makes people suspicious that there is not sufficient evidence against them. If there is sufficient evidence, what justification can there be, I repeat, in not placing them instantly before a court of justice for trial? The argument that the present machinery of justice is insufficient is an argument which nobody believes. I say it will be a dangerous thing if the idea goes abroad that people are kept in jail, in police custody without being brought to trial, while the Government has evidence against them. I say it will be a dangerous thing if the idea goes abroad, because people at once come to the conclusion that probably there is no such evidence which can secure conviction in a court of justice. I cannot conceive of a more dangerous consequence.

"LAWLESS LAW."

Let me now deal with the other clauses of the resolution. I am one of those who never believe in tinkering in the matter of legislation. Either this measure is just or unjust. If it is unjust, there can be no ground for keeping it on the statute book. The Chairman has put this case very clearly before you. He described this act as "Lawless Law" (Hear, hear). I want you to fully realise the meaning of that observation made by the distinguished Chairman. I say that behind that observation lies the fundamental objection which we have got against the Act. What is "Lawless Law?" Any law which is not based upon justice, of which the object is not to serve and secure that justice upon which the stability of society depends, must necessarily be "Lawless Law". It is something which is put forward under cover of law, which is not law, which offends against every principle of justice, which is a negation of justice and therefore, negation of law (Cheers). We protest against this Act because it offends the fundamental rights of man. (Hear hear). To be taken and kept in custody for an indefinite period of time without being told what evidence there is and without being brought to justice according to the law of the land (Shame, shame) is a denial of the primary rights of humanity. (Hear, hear). This is "Lawless Law" (prolonged cheers).

"PUBLIC SAFETY"!

You must realise what this Act is. I desire to read some portions of it to you, because many of you are not lawyers and probably do not know what grim injustice lies behind the apparently innocent expressions which you find in this Act. It is called the Defence of India Act. It is an Act for the public safety and yet public safety is nowhere defined. It is a vague generality. (Hear hear.) The public denounce it (Hear, hear), people do not want it (hear hear). Is it to be forced down the throat of the public—this Act which is based upon grievous and intolerable injustice? (Cries of 'no' 'no'—loud cheers).



Let us follow the text of the law still further. This Act gives power to certain officials "civil or military"—when in the opinion of such authority there are reason- for suspecting that any person or is about to act in a the public safety to not enter, re- in writ- person so himself ch act (Hear hear). unmistakably innocent words; and when the Act was passed, was there any one amongst us present here to-day who had the slightest idea of the use to which this Act might be put? Who at that time ever dreamt that this Act would be used for taking away young lads from their homes, keeping them in prison for days and months, keeping them in solitary cells and putting them to indignity after indignity? Was this the intention of the legislature when it was passed? One can understand a war measure, one can understand that drastic legislation is necessary at the time of war when the enemy is at the gate. But is it just to take away young lads from their homes, from their mother's arms as it were (Shame, shame) and keep them imprisoned (Shame, shame) without telling them why, without bringing them to justice? (Shame shame—loud cheers) Is any argument necessary to demonstrate that such an Act is oppressive and must be abrogated? (Hear hear—loud cheers). The answer is necessity, which Lord Morley has characterised as the old familiar plea of tyrants. (Shame shame; Hear, hear—loud cheers). Law is necessary for the preservation of society (hear hear) but not this thing which you call law (Cheers). Could any law be more arbitrary, more unjust than this Act? (Cries of 'no' 'no'). I ask you to consider this plea of necessity again. Surely it is not for defending India against the enemy, not for defending Bengal which has suffered most under this oppressive legislation. (Cries of shame. shame; 'no 'no'). People who suffer and groan under this repressive legislation may easily misread and misunderstand your real object and think that it was intended to crush the hunger for liberty which no bureaucratic Government can tolerate for one single moment—(Loud cheers).

This policy as the chairman has reminded you began in 1905 with those illegal circulars which you may remember. Those circulars then, as you all know, led to a good deal of misunderstanding. There were circulars against the shouting of "Bande Mataram" and various circulars directed against students. Some people thought that the object of the circulars was also to prevent our self-development and to suppress our growing hunger for liberty (loud applause). I ask the Government, can you blame the people who suffer for such injustice, if they misunderstand your object and misconstrue your action? (Loud cheers).

WRONG METHODS.

We feel it is our bounden duty to raise our voice of protest against this Act. The object ascribed is wrong. What is the real object? They say "there is avast conspiracy in the country." My answer is, I admit it, I know and believe and I am sure of it as sure as I am standing here tonight, that there is a revolutionary party in Bengal. But what then? Do you think that you will be able to suppress that revolutionary party in that way? Has revolution ever been checked by unjust legislation? Give me one instance from history where the Government has succeeded in putting down revolutionary movements by oppressive legislation. I admit that the thing is an evil. I admit that the activity of the revolutionary party is an evil in this country which has to be contradicted. But what is the duty of Government? Is it not their duty take such step as will effectually eradicate it? (Hear, hear). Does the Government really believe that the revolutionary party want any other foreign power in this country? (Cries of 'no' 'no'). I venture to think that they do not. If not, what do they want? Has the Government ever enquired into the causes which led to that revolutionary movement? From 1905 we have been hearing of it, up to now repressive measure after repressive measure has been passed (Cries 'shame' 'shame', but has any attempt of any kind whatsoever been made to discover the real causes of this revolutionary movement? (Cries of 'no' 'no'). I may tell you as I have told many of those in authority that I know more about these people than probably anybody else in this hall. I have defended so many of the cases, and I know the psychology of their mind, I know the cause of this revolutionary movement is nothing but hunger for freedom. (Hear, hear). Within the last 150 years what have you done to make the people of this country free or even really fit for freedom? Do we not constantly hear that we are not fit for self-government? ('shame, shame') that we are illiterate, that we are not sufficiently educated (shame, shame)? May I retort by asking "you have been here for the last 150 years, with the best of motives, with the object of making us fit for self-government: Why is it then that you have done nothing to this end?" (loud chees).

"WE ALSO WANT LIBERTY."

This is the psychology of the revolutionary movement. Our educated young men see that nations all over the world are free. They compare their position with the position of other nations, and they say to themselves "why should we remain so? We also want liberty." (Cheers). Is there anything wrong in that desire? Is it so difficult to understand their point of view? Do we not all know this hunger for liberty? These young men burning with the enthusiasm of youth feel that they have not been given any opportunity of taking their legitimate part in the government of their country, in shaping the course of their national development. Give them that right to-day, you will hear no more of the revolutionary movement (loud cheers). Give them that right to-day, tell the people of this country here it is, we mean to change the system of Government, the government will be yours (loud cheers) government of the people and by the people, work for the good of your country, build up your nationality, shape the course of your history" (loud and prolonged cheers), and I guarantee that from the next day the revolutionary party will cease to exist ('Hear, hear,' loud and prolonged cheers). I have said this. Our leaders have said this over and again to those in authority, but we have not been listened to.

On the contrary we are told that the only remedy is the Defence of India Act. ('shame shame'). We have been told that political crimes have decreased, since the passing of this Act. I say it is not so. Overt facts are not the only measure of political crimes. How could political crimes have decreased when disaffection has increased? (hear hear). Members of the revolutionary party may remain grim and silent, but I am sure every case of internment under this Act increases the volume of discontent and disaffection in this country. Does not that strengthen their hands? This is the real danger (hear, hear). It is acting like poison and eating into the vitals of our nationality (Hear, hear). I protest against this act as it is a menace to our liberty (hear hear). I protest against this Act as it is a menace to our loyalty to the Empire to which we belong. (Hear, hear, loud and prolonged cheers).

There are people in this country who will tell you that the Government will never repeal this Act. To my countrymen I say, "Do not be disheartened." (Hear, hear). I believe in my heart of hearts that once the people of this country unite and raise their voice, the voice of a united nation, there is no power on the face of the earth which can resist it (loud and prolonged cheers). Let us all say "Repeal this Act, we will not have it." (Hear hear). Let this cry reach the country, every village, every town; let this meeting be followed up by hundreds and thousands, let us all be united in our demand for the repeal of this Act and I say this Act shall be repealed. (Loud and prolonged cheers).

RENT BILL AND WASTAGE OF FOOD STUFFS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The evil effects consequent on the passing of the rent bill into law have at first been venitilated in your esteemed paper by one A. B. on 2nd instant under "High Rent Bill." The problem is also engaging the serious attention of the Trustees for the Improvement of Bombay and the Bombay Co-operative Housing Association.

2. The Trustees, after realising the evil consequences of the proposed measure on the city life, have adopted a resolution temporarily putting a stop to all the works of demolition. The suggestion of the Housing Association re 5 per cent. return to the landlord on his building cost is not worth any consideration. If 5 per cent. is considered as fair return, people would, as well, obtain it otherwise than by investment in building works, so the suggestion would not make the situation any better. Your A.B.'s suggestion of 7 per cent. return would be a fair basis of fixing the limit of rents and as such, should be accepted by Government if they wish to prevent the necessary evil effects of the bill as it stands. It is an acknowledged fact that sanitation is the most important essential of city life. It is the duty of every citizen to contribute to the improvement of sanitary conditions of the city. Now, if the effect of the passing of the Rent Bill, which is in the passing of the Rent Bill, which is intended for the checking of high rents, were to lead to another evil, of congestion, it would be nothing but obliging citizens to offend against sanitation. The measure will have thus an indirect effect of speculating with the life and health of over a million people. The bill is intended to check one evil while indirectly it leads to another more harmful to society. I have nothing to say Mr. Editor, against the bill itself. By all means the bill must be passed and the high rents checked. What I want to drive at is, that the basis of fixing the rent should be such as to induce people to invest their money in buildings and 7 per cent. return would, as suggested above, be a fair basis.

3. This is the proper time when every sort of encouragement ought to be given to building enterprises, because citizens, who have got large sums of money on hand due to suspensions of foreign trade and large profits earned during this war time, will invest it in building works if adequate inducement is offered to them. Otherwise, their money will be employed in other easy convertible securities and in trade after the cessation of the war.

4. I am afraid, Mr. Editor, the middle and the poor class of citizens will lose the benefit of this golden opportunity of having good sanitary new buildings and extension of the city's dwelling accommodation if this opportunity is not taken advantage of.

5. We have heard and read much regarding measures for checking high prices of foodstuffs and the high rents of buildings. What effectual measures Government have introduced I am not aware beyond the appointment of the Food Controller, Food Committee and the Rent Bill. The public would be anxious to know the diary report of the Controller and committee re the practical side of the question.

6. There are many useful suggestions in the article of A. B. for reducing the prices of foodstuffs, but I am not aware what Government have done or propose to do in the matter.

7. The suggestion of A. B. made in the concluding para deserves serious consideration and prompt investigation. He states the instance of caste-dinners in the Borah community where food stuffs are dearly purchased and wantonly wasted. Now if it be a fact that these dinners are so very numerous, expensive and wasteful it is surprising how they are tolerated by reasonable members of the community.

8. At such a time when poor people are suffering from starvation, so much so that looting disturbances have actually taken place, and the whole world is preaching economy in every branch of life, and especially in the use of food stuffs, it is nothing but criminal negligence to indulge in such wasteful feasts. Is it not the duty of every citizen to act in a spirit of sacrifice and economise when our soldiers are daily giving away their lives in the fields in a righteous cause and are in badly want of a regular supply of all sorts of necessities?

9 Even His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor has not only preached economy in foodstuffs and strict avoidance of waste, extravagance and luxury but also has set an example for us all by cutting down all personal luxuries in the Royal household menu.

10. If, however, the conscience of the Borah Community is so neglectful of duty and Government interference is necessary, I request that the Bombay Government, who always take the lead in passing Acts and measures of public utility, should give their serious thought to these most deplorable caste-dinner and root out the causes of such wastes, and thereby furnish a precedence to other Provincial Governments. It is also their duty in the national interest to put a stop to all such evils which have far reaching effects. These dinners not only impose hardships on those who have to give them and who have but limited means but, also on the public at large, as they tend to contribute a general rise in the prices of foodstuffs.

11. In order, therefore, to ascertain the real state of things regarding such shameful waste, Government should take up in the first instance, the case of the Borah Community and appoint a Committee of gentlemen of high position such as the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the Commissioner of Police, and an Indian officer holding a high judicial position under Government.

12. The Food Controller need not be troubled on the Committee, as he has probably (already) much to do and it is proper that his attention should not be diverted to a question other than what comes directly within his province. When Government are once convinced that such dinners are wasteful and have an evil effect on society, and require Government interference then the cases of such foolish waste may be entrusted to him for disposal in the manner directed by Government. If Government deal with this question in a proper spirit and put a check on those members of different communities who indulge in acts which are in no way short of criminal waste, and are to be sincerely deplored and discouraged, being harmful to the national cause, they would confer a boon on the public.

13. I do not suggest that the Government should pass a general order stopping such feasts. Even a single case of waste, if properly and effectively dealt with, will automatically serve as a warning to others.—Yours, etc.

ECONOMY.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION AND MUSEUM.

PERMANENT INSTITUTION FOR LUCKNOW.

(Associated Press)

LUCKNOW, Mar. 11.

The Agricultural Conference was held on the second day of the Cattle and Agricultural Exhibition at which it was resolved that a permanent agricultural exhibition and museum should be established in Lucknow for the benefit of the district and the province of Oudh generally. Visitors were much impressed by the English bulls and other cattle exhibited by the Government Military Dairy.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS EXHIBITION,

OPENED AT G. M. VIDYALAYA.

A very interesting ceremony, viz. the opening of the 2nd Exhibition of Musical Instruments, took place on Sunday morning at the Vidyalaya premises. The first Exhibition was opened last year in the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya through the efforts of Pandit V. D. Paluskar when Dr. V. N. Bhajekar, performed the opening ceremony of the first Exhibition of Musical Instruments. This year owing to the advent of the present Musical Conference, additional stimulus was given to the collection of musical instruments and the second Exhibition has proved a good success.

In proposing that Mrs. Khamabai Rao should be requested to open the Exhibition this year Dr. Bhajekar in suitable terms referred to her attainments and Mr. M. V. Gokhale having seconded the motion, Mrs. Rao took the chair. Two young girls sang a welcome song and then Pandit V. D. Paluskar made the opening speech in the course of which he explained the object of holding such exhibitions.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The President after thanking the organizers for electing her as their Chairman said that this was the second Exhibition of the kind and the large assembly gathered there testified to the successful efforts made by the Gandharva Maha Vidyala, during the past twenty years, towards the advancement of music. There were various schools of musical thought in India, and the most prevalent in southern India was the Karnatic school. In her recent visit to Calcutta she had the pleasure of listening to some of the masterpieces of that renowned poet, Sir Rabindranath Tagore, and she liked the happy combination of Eastern and Western tunes in which they were sung. Whatever the school may be a high class taste must be created for scientific music and with that object in view the G. M. Vidyalaya had very wisely inaugurated these exhibitions of musical instruments. It might be asked where the necessity was of instruments being placed in exhibitions, as they could not do better than imitate the human voice. Though instruments did not approach the excellence of the human voice, they very much helped as good accompaniments to it and very often hid the defects of the human voice. That was why the *Sarangi* was held in very high estimation as an imitator of the human voice. She suggested that side by side with Indian instruments should be placed Western musical instruments just for the sake of learning by comparison. In conclusion she hoped that the Exhibition would be an annual fixture as it would tend to advance the cause of musical training.

She then declared the Exhibition open.

After a vote of thanks to the President the whole assembly adjourned to the witness the Exhibition.

ESCAPE OF "POLITICAL" PRISONERS.

A HAZARIBAGH SENSATION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 11.

Eight convicts at the Hazaribagh Central Jail are reported to have evaded their guards and escaped across country. It appears that these men formed part of a gang of political prisoners and were convicted some time ago in the Lahore conspiracy case. Details are not yet known as to the circumstances under which they effected their escape. A warning was sent immediately to all surrounding districts and the police have every confidence that the fugitives will soon be run to earth. It is believed that the missing men are still in jail uniform.

OFFICERS ON LEAVE.

CEYLON AS A RECRUITING STATION.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Mar. 11.

Captain Osmond Tonks has returned to Ceylon from a visit to India and Mesopotamia, which he made in connection with the use of Ceylon as a recruiting station for officers on leave from that theatre of war. Captain Tonks in conversation with a press representative said that the general feeling both in India and Mesopotamia not only among officers but the authorities themselves was to the effect that the arrangements made last year for the leave season were greatly appreciated. There was nothing but the fullest appreciation of the hospitality accorded to officers. It is anticipated that this year there will be a large increase over last year in the numbers of officers coming down. In all probability a few nursing sisters will also visit the island and arrangements will be made for their accommodation.

CALCUTTA LA MARTINIERE SCHOOL,

CHANGE OF GOVERNORS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 11.

At the High Court before Justices Richardson and Greaves an application was made on behalf of the Advocate-General of Bengal for an order to vary a decree passed by the Supreme Court on 22nd October 1832 in respect of the Claude Martin Trust. By that order of the Supreme Court the La Martiniere School was established in Calcutta with the following persons as ex-officio governors:—The Governor-General, members of the Council, Judges of the Supreme Court, the Bishop of Calcutta and the Advocate-General of Bengal. In view of the fact that Calcutta ceased to be the headquarters of the Government of India it was thought that the constitution of the governing body of the Calcutta La Martiniere School should be modified. The constitution now proposed was as follows:—The Viceroy should be a visitor with twelve ex-officio governors, namely the Governor of Bengal, the Chief Justice of Bengal, the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, the Education Member of the Supreme Council, one Executive Council Member of the Bengal Government, one of the Puisne Judges of the Calcutta High Court, the Advocate-General of Bengal, the General Officer Commanding the Presidency Brigade, the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, the Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation, the Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, the Chairman of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. Their Lordships granted the order as prayed for.

CONTROL OVER FRESH ISSUES OF CAPITAL.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, March 9.

The statement of objects and reasons of the Bill to control the withdrawal of capital from the money market by companies, is now issued. It runs as follows:—It is necessary at the present time to husband the resources of the Indian money market for purposes essential to the successful prosecution of the war and to empower the Government of India to exercise control over fresh issues of capital in order to secure this object. This Bill accordingly provides that no company other than a private company shall be registered or shall increase its share capital issue, debentures or call up unpaid capital except in accordance with the terms of a license issued by the Governor-General in Council and authorises him to attach to such license such conditions as he may think fit. It is not necessary to apply a similar restriction to private companies since these under the definition in section 2 of the Indian Companies Act cannot invite the public to subscribe either for share or debentures. It is intended that this measure shall be in force for the period of the war and for six months thereafter.

SIND NOTES.

NATIONAL EDUCATION WEEK.

(From a Correspondent.)

The annual meeting of the Karachi Home Rule League was held on Sunday the 3rd in the Burns Garden. The social gathering was largely attended by the members. National songs and refreshments kept up the party upto late in the evening. There was some discussion as to the improvements in the League's work and suggestions were made for the work during the year. After the presidential speech, the following office-bearers were elected for the year:—

President: Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta; Vice-President: Mr. Durgadass B. Advani; Secretary: Mr. Rustom K. Sidhwa; Joint-Secretary: Mr. Mahommed Khan; Propaganda Secretary: Mr. H. D. Mariwalla; and 12 members of the Committee.

Two study classes are now being conducted every week at the Home Rule League. Every Friday Mr. Shrikishandass Lula conducts a class in Sindhi on Indian Administration and every Tuesday Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta on "The case for Home Rule," in Hindi.

All workers seem to be busy getting themselves ready for the National Educational work. Committees for collection, advertising, garden fete, lectures and articles have been formed. Miss Tarabai, of Circus fame, is the first to commence the public shows in aid of the National week on the 8th instant. Then follows Prof. Bhambhani on the 17th instant with his magic show. A public meeting to start a society for the promotion of National Education is to be held on the 20th. There will be Home Rule Dialogues by the Amatuers Club on the 22nd. On 8th April, there will be a demonstration of Montessori Educational Methods by children of the Besant Pathshala under their teacher Miss K. Veale. On the same night a cinema show willl be given. On the 13th and 14th there will be a garden fete got up by kind help of some ladies. A series of lectures from well-known speakers have also been arranged for. Mr. James Cousins and Mr. Sanjivrao are expected to be in Karachi during the National week.

Messrs. Bhojraj Chandiramani and brothers have made a gift of a plot with a building thereon to the Sind National College. This is a very useful addition to the College property. The building after some repairs and alterations will be quite good for the hostel purposes.

ARRAH RIOTS JUDGEMENT.

(Associated Press.)

ARRAH, Mar. 9.

The Special Tribunals have given judgment in three more cases in which in al there were two hundred and eighteen accused of whom one hundred and fifty-six have been convicted, the sentences ranging from one month to five years.

INDIAN ECONOMIC SOCIETY.

DISCUSSION ON FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Under the auspices of the Indian Economic Society a discussion took place on the Indian Financial Statement for 1918-1919, on Saturday and Sunday last. It was opened by Prof. V. G. Kale and Sir Narayanrao Chandavarkar was in the chair. Prof. Kale said that the next year's budget was a colourless one as there was neither fresh taxation nor remission of existing ones. It was mere good luck that no new taxes had been imposed. The revenue of the Government of India went up by 35 crores during the last four years. More money was being raised by taxation than was necessary and still provision was not made for urgent reforms of an ameliorative character. Sir W. Mayor, the lecturer emphasised, had stood by the people in this that he did not yield to the cry of interested persons that India was not doing as much as she could and that he came out with the bold explanation that India could not do more than she had been doing. It was a wonderful feat that a debtor country like India was suddenly transformed into a creditor country.

WAYS AND MEANS.

The whole difficulty, the lecturer went on to say, was as regards Ways and Means position. The Government of India had to incur large repayable expenditure for British Treasury. Funds to meet this huge demand could not be found easily and so the Government of India had had recourse to several make-shifts such as expanding the currency in coin as well as paper, using loan money, surpluses and reserves. In this way over 100 crores excluding the loan of 150 crores, have been transferred from India to England. Prof. Kale urged that increased demand for India's agricultural products, shortage of supply of manufactured articles, and inflation of currency had been the main causes of all round high prices. In conclusion the lecturer said that he was of opinion that the non-agricultural income of landlords should be taxed at a higher rate and that the railway income should be treated as national income. Messrs. Muzumdar, Altekar, Sant, Deole, Baptista and Krishnamurti followed the principal speaker. Mr. Muzumdar urged that the Finance Member's proposal to put restrictions on the issue of Capital was not proper. Following England's example now was the time to have a programme of industrial development. Mr. Altekar complained of the policy of drift and said no provision had been made for schemes of reconstruction, and Mr. Sant supported Mr. Altekar. Mr. Deole emphasised that it was most unfortunate that in India Budget could not, as in other countries, be utilised to bring popular opinion to bear upon public administration. Money was spent rather with an eye to England than with an eye to India. Mr. Krishnamurti who was the last to speak, strongly criticised the proposal for restrictions on the issue of Capital and showed how there was the great danger not only of European Capital but also a large amount of American and Japanese Capital competing with enterprises like the Tata's.

Sir Narayan in summing up the debate explained by a homely illustration what Budget meant and how it could be as it had been manipulated. He said that the Budget was simple as well as difficult and should be studied as a whole and in separate departments. In conclusion the chairman exhorted the younger generation to read Gokhale's speeches and to follow the Budget from year to year. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

"OUR DAY" FUND.

BURMA'S CONTRIBUTION.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Mar. 9.

Sir Claude Hill, K.C.S.I., Chairman, Joint War Committee, Indian Branch, has sent the following telegram to Lady Craddock:—"Hearty congratulations on splendid results of "Our Day" appeal in Burma. Accept grateful thanks of Joint War Committee for generous contribution which Burma intends making to the Central Fund."

The gross amount of Burma's "Our Day" efforts is Rs. 9 lakhs and fourteen thousand nearly. The allotment is made to the Central Fund of about Rs. six lakhs and to the Burma Red Cross, the three lakhs.

ADEN'S "OUR DAY" CONTRIBUTION.

A correspondent writes:—The High Commissioner of Egypt to the Political Resident at Aden for "Our Day" at Aden has written to Maj-Gen. Stewart, Political Resident, Aden, acknowledging with high sense of gratification, the receipt of £14,130 as the collection of "Our Day" from Aden. That such a small community should contribute a big sum is a remarkable testmony to their patriotism and generosity.

Lieut-Col. W. M. P. Wood, Messrs. H. C. Dinshaw, K. C. Dinshaw, B. M. Messa, Hasonali and Saiyid Abdulla bin Hamed Safi are specially congratulated.

EXAMINATION SYSTEM IN BURMA.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Mar. 11.

The Burma Educational Syndicate in reply to the Government of India's letter on the subject of the present examination system in India in schools and colleges have decided to reply that the present system of examination in schools in Burma is not detrimental to the health of the students. For higher schools and colleges the proposal of examination by compartments does not commend itself to the Syndicate who are of opinion that it would lead to cramming and would result in superficial and showy results and except in the case of technical and professional courses unsuccessful students appearing for examination should be required to take all subjects in the course.

It is understood that five of the Lahore conspirators who escaped from Hazaribagh Central Jail have been recaptured.

The execution of E.A.R. Nyss who was condemned to death in Jhansi murder case under circumstances reported took place on the 6th instant in Jhansi jail.

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Mar. 8th

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	250
,, ,, Sales of East Indian	Nil
,, ,, Imports	
Mid Americans. Spot Trading Value	23.59—6
Egyptian F.G.F. Spot	29.64 Unchgd.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Mar. 23.37—7; May 31.95—17; July 31.80—9
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Mar. 30.37—60; May 30.26—23

Liverpool, Mar. 9th.

	Bales
Egyptian F.G.F. spot sakellaridis	29.64

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar 8th

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's prices
March	24.17—3
April	24.02—2
May	23.98—2
June	23.87—1
July	23.76 Unchgd.

Old Contracts.

Months	To-day's price
March	22 44
Mar.-Apl.	22.35
Apl.-May	22.27
May-June	22.19
June-July	22.11

—16

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 8th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's prices
March	29 85
May	29.65
July	29.15

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Mar. 8th.

Mid. G. Bengal Good	16.98
,, ,, Fully Good	17.33
,, ,, Fine	17.70
,, No. 1 Oomra Good	18.72
,, ,, Fully Good	19.08
,, ,, Fine	19.45
,, Broach Good	21.60
,, ,, Fully Good	21.75
,, ,, Fine	22.00
,, Scinde Good	16.98
,, ,, Fully Good	17.33
,, ,, Fine	17.70

Liverpool, Mar. 9th

Mid. G. Bengal Good	16 83
,, ,, Fully Good	17.33
,, ,, Fine	17.70
,, No. 1 Oomra Good	18.59
,, ,, Fully Good	19 09
,, ,, Fine	19.45
,, Broach Good	21.60
,, ,, Fully Good	21.75
,, ,, Fine	22.00
,, Scinde Good	16.83
,, ,, Fully Good	17.33
,, ,, Fine	17.70

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT

London, Saturday, Mar 9th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	3,713,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	402,000
East Indian ,, ,,	176,000
American ,, ,,	3,285,000
Other ,, ,,	71,000
Total Sales	22,000
East Indian Sales	2.300
Total Sepeculation	--
,, Export	--
East Indian Export	--
,, ,, Stock	21,000
,, ,, Forwarded	1,000
,, ,, Actual Export	--
,, ,, Imports	1,000
,, ,, Speculation	--
American Afloat	80,000
East Indian Afloat	27,000
Total Afloat	169,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Mar 8th

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	--
,, Forwarded	67,000
,, Imports	61,000
,, Stock	461,000
Actual Weekly Sales	22,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 8th

Day's Receipts at all U. S Ports	51,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	12,000
,, ,, to Continent	--
Futures at New York May	31.68
,, ,, July	31 16
Spot Cotton at New York	34 20
,, ,, at New Orleans	32.50
Futures at New Orleans May	30.60
,, ,, July	30.13
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8¼
Demand Bills	4.75.25
Silver Commercial Bars	85⅝

Bales.

Week's Exports to Japan	13,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,476,000
,, ,, at Interior Ports	1,168,000

New York, Mar. 9th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	20,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	4,000
,, ,, to Continent	Nil
Futures at New York May	31 38
,, ,, July	30 88
Spot Cotton at New York	32.90
,, ,, at New Orleans	32 50
Futures at New Orleans May	30.32
,, ,, July	29 81
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	8¼
Demand Bills	4.75.25
Silver Commercial Bars	85⅝

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Mar. 8th.

Bar Silver Spot	42 3/4

Closing Tone of Silver:—Rather more demand—Steady.

Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April, 1917.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 9/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 9/16
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3
,, 7 day market loans	3 1/4
Consols 2½ %	54
Rupee Paper 5½ % Nominal	48
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	63
Government Securities 3 %	54
Ex. on London at Paris Francs	27.19

London, Mar 9th

Bar Silver Spot	42 3/4

Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.

Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent, since 5th April, 1917.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 9/16
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 9/16
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3
,, 7 day market loans	3 1/4
Consols 2½ %	54
Rupee Paper 5½ % Nominal	48
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	63½
Government Securities 3 %	54½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27 19

WAR LOANS.

London, Mar 8th

5½ % 1925—1928	£86½
4½ % 1925—1945	£100½
New—5%	£93½

London, Mar. 9th.

5½ % 1925—1928	£86½
4½ % 1925—1945	£100½
5% New	£93½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Mar. 8th.

RAPESEED

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Afloat Value	£60
Toria Rapeseed Afloat ,, ,,	£60

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Value	£95

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	--

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Mar.-Apl.	16/3

Tone.—Still absence of buyers.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Mar.-Apl.	19

Tone.—Still absence of buyers.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Mar.-Apl. Sellers	2/7½
Plantation West Coast Crepe Mar. Value	2/6½

Tone:—Very Quiet.

London Mar 9th.

RAPESEED.

Rapeseed Ferozepore usual Bold Afloat Value	£60
Toria Rapeseed Afloat	£60

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Value	£95

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	--

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Mar.-April	16/3

Tone:—Absence of buyers.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Mar.-April	19

Tone:—Absence of buyers.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Mar.-Apl. Sellers	2/7½
Plantation West Coast Crepe Mar Buyers	2/6½

Tone:—Fully Steady.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 12TH OF MARCH, 1918.

BEFORE THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE AND MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

9-17-813-14—Payne and Co., Umabai widow and ors v. Anandibai widow, Raghavaya N & Co., Part Heard.

S C 48-17-978-17—Purnanand & Co., Ambalal Sankalchand v. B K Vora and Sons a firm, Shroff & D.

46-17—T I J Re Petition for L/a of the estate of Lakhmidas Haridas Decd.—Purnanand & Co., Manibai widow v. Bachubai, Payne and Co.

O S 44-17-997-17—Wadia G and Co., The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Bai Dinbai widow and ors, Jehangir G & B, Wadia G & Co.

13-17-1450-15—Ardeshir H D & Co., R D Sethna v. Birdichand Jivraj, Matubhai J & M.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS.

272-18—Mehta D & Lalji, Sha Nanchand Raichand a firm v. Ghellabhai Mansukhlal Shah & anr.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DESPOSAL IN COURT.

SHORT CAUSES.

660-17—Unwalla P & P, Gopikisson Radhakisson v. Balmukund Ramdhau.

1259-17—Jehangir M & S, Nowla Doonga & Co. a firm v. Mangaldas Tricumdas Shah.

1396-17—Khandvalla & Co., Kalavantibai v. Kishorilal Damodhar & anr, Mulla & Mulla.

21-18—Wadia G & Co., Munchorji Cursetji Khambatta v. Sorabji Framji R Vicaji.

29-18—Merwanji K & Co., Bhagwandas Parashrane a firm v. Saghdoomal Harcharandas, Malvi M R & Co.

87-18—Chitnis M & K, Messrs Virchand Dollaji & Co., a firm v. Chintaman Bhasker Kolatkar, Purnanand and Co.

89-18—Jehangir M & S, Motilal Fulchand v. Ramvilas Bhagwandas.

99-18—Ard H D & Co., Jethabhoy Kallianji v. Gopaldas Kuverji a firm Madh K & Co.

118-18—Little & Co., Messrs Weld & Co., a firm v. Vootookuru Cunniah Chetty.

151-18—Wadia G & Co., Dadabhoy Framji Contractor v. Adamale Alibhoy Suratvala.

162-18—Surajmal & Co., Seth Gordhandas Purshotamdas & anr v. Hajarimal Sultanchand a firm.

172-18—Craigie B & C., Messrs A P & C Tolkowsky, P C Tolkowsky's Successors a firm v. Mangaldas Tricumdas Sha.

194-18—Daph F & D, Pascoal Chrysanto D'Souza v. Anna Saheb Vithalrao Gaekwar.

242-18—Craw B & Co., The Bombay Co., Ltd., anr v. Damanlal Parbhuram Gajjar.

243-18—Matu J & M, Harnandrai Bejnath v. Maniram Radhakisson a firm, Unwalla P & Papa.

246-18—Daph F & D, Thakarlal Chhotalal Mehta v. Messrs Adamji Peerbhoy.

247-18—Payne & Co., Popatlal Manecklal a firm v. Hakimji Amiji, Unwalla P & P.

248-18—Surveyor & Co., Cursetji Bomonji Pavri v. Jivaji Framji Marker, Malvi M R & Co.

263-18—Daph F & D, Gajanan Bhimrao v. Kallianji Purshotam.

276-18—Payne & Co., Haji Gulam Mahomed Azam v. Merwan K Irani, Mulla & Mulla.

779-18—Payne & Co., Haji Gulam Mahomed Aham v. Ahmed Esaali, Daph F & D.

FOR DISMISSAL UNDER RULE 103.

236-18—Mehwanji K & Co., Messrs Hiralal Ramgopal a firm v. Purshotamdas Ramgopal.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

811-17—Dastur and Co., Ahmedbhoy Abdinbhoy Peerbhoy v. Ismailbhoy Pirbhoy Damji, Little & Co., Part Heard.

UNDEFENDED NEW LONG CAUSE.

1334-17—Madhowji K & Ch, Meghji Ladha a firm v. Diwanchand Rustomji & Co. a firm.

740-17—Tyabjee D and Co., Bai Mani widow v. Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhai and ors, Ardeshir H D & Co., Mulla and M.

1220-16—Bhaishanker K & G, Lalchand Jasoodanandan & Co. a firm v. Purshotam Vishram Mowji & anr, Jamsetji R & D.

754-17—Kanga & S, Rehmatbai widow v. Bhimji Jairaj Makanji, Madhowji K & Ch.

1219-16—Amin and D, Sabrabibi v. Abdulkarim Abdul Rahim Hafiz and ors, Mulla and Mulla, Amin and D.

609-17—Mulla and M, Fatmabai widow v. Ebrahim Moledina, Captain and V.

876-16—Captain and V, The Official Assignee of Bombay v. Lakhmichand Padamsey a firm, Edgelow G W & Co.

816-05—Bhaishanker K & G, Cursondas Ludha v. Amichand Panalal, Matubhai J & M.

641-23825-16—Motichand & D, Nemchand Fakirchand v. Desai Raghunathji Khandoobhai, Manecklal and Co.

BEFORE THE PROTHONOTARY IE HIS FOR INVESTIGATION OF PAUPERISM.

P P No. 3-18—In Person, Bai Laxmibai v. Ramkrishna Gopal Kene.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issue of 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue **Treasury Bills** for three, six, nine and twelve months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

For three months' Bills Rs. 98-12-0 per cent representing an annual yield as interest of 5·0633 per cent.

For six months' Bills Rs. 97-8 per cent representing an annual yield as interest of 5.1282 per cent.

For nine months' Bill Rs. 96 per cent representing an annual yield as interest of 5.5555 per cent.

For twelve months' Bills Rs. 95 per cent representing an annual yield as interest of 5.2631 per cent.

4. Bills will be repayable at maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in the Bill will be paid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the head offices of th Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi Branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th per cent on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognised broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable or any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week, and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

This Treasury Bill entitles.....

or order to the payment of Rs.....at the Bank of Bengal / Bombay / Madras

out of the revenues of the Government of India on the.....

day of.....1918.

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7-8-17

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FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS,
FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION

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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Mar. 11.

A few thunderstorms are reported but appreciable rainfall occurred only in upper Assam. Conditions are becoming unsettled along North-west Frontier. Abnormally high temperature recently prevailing in Northern and Central India has almost disappeared.

Forecast:—Few falls of rain in Assam along North-west Frontier.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.
Bombay, 10th Mar. 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.:

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.882 Inches
Temperature of Air	82.5 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.1 "
Dew Point	75.2 "
Relative Humidity of Air	0.791 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	88.2 "
Minimum do.	75.9 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NE,S,SSE,ESE,WNW,NNW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	114 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time: h.	m	ft. in	Depth on Sill. Mean feet	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time: h.	m.	ft. in.	Depth on Sill.
	Mar.								
Mon.	11	m 10	1	27 3	11	m 4	5	17 5	
		10	35a	28 11		4	5a	15 9	
Tues.	12	m 10	51	28 7	12	m 4	45	15 11	
		11	14a	29 6		4	52a	16 8	
Wed.	13	m 11	38	29 0	13	m 5	24	14 9	
		11	52a	29 11		5	37a	15 2	
Thur.	14				14	m 5	2	13 11	
		0	24a	29 11		6	20a	15 6	
Fri.	15	m 0	31	29 9	15	m 6	41	13 8	
		1		29 10		7	3a	16 4	
Sat.	16	m 1	11	29 2	16	m 7	33	14 0	
		1	55a	29 2		7	48a	17 6	
Sun.	17	m 1	52	28 1	17	m 8	3	14 10	
		2	43a	28 1		8	36a	18 10	

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Mar.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
11 (Monday)	6h. 51m.	6h. 48m.
12 (Tuesday)	6h. 49m.	6h. 48m.
13 (Wednesday)	6h. 49m.	6h. 48m.
14 (Thursday)	6h. 48m.	6h. 48m.
15 (Friday)	6h. 47m.	6h. 49m.
16 (Saturday)	6h. 46m.	6h. 49m.
17 (Sunday)	6h. 45m.	6h. 49m.

Phases of the Moon:—

		d.	h.	m.
Last Quarter	Mar. 1918	6	6	13.6 a.m.
New Moon	"	13	1	22.4 a.m.
First Quarter	"	19	7	9.4 p.m.
Full Moon	"	27	9	2.8 p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 11th March, 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Temperature has fallen in the east Punjab and is now below normal everywhere.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Temperature has fallen, but is still in slight excess in the eastern districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal in parts of Rajputana. Day temperature is above the average in Sind and below it in north-west Rajputana. Night temperature is in defect in the north of the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded in Kathiawar and are clear elsewhere. Humidity is generally low in Kathiawar. Both day and night temperatures are locally above normal in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Hoshangabad reports a thunderstorm with hail, but the accompanying rain is insignificant. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess in the north-western districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded. Night temperature is in slight excess in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is generally below normal. Night temperature is above the average in the north-west of the division.

General Remarks.—A few thunderstorms are reported from the Central Provinces and the north Bombay Deccan, but there has been no appreciable rainfall. In north-west India temperature has against fallen and is now either normal or below it. Weather is unsettled in the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and the west of the Central Provinces and thunderstorms may occur here.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on MONDAY, the 11th of March, 1918.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total 1st Nov. to date.	Departure: 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. (10th Mar.)	67.8	56.0	75	...	4.63	—5.18
Jask	79.5	64.9	78	...	2.46	—1.06
Do. (10th Mar.)	...	...	...	...	...	
Muskat	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. (10th Mar.)	81.3	69.4	71	...	0.16	—2.74
PUNJAB—						
Multan	79.6	63.0	58	...	0.54	—0.79
Rawalpindi	78.5	42.2	75	...	6.03	—0.89
Lahore	77.0	50.7	73	...	0.46	—2.41
Hissar	80.9	49.0	61	...	0.53	...
Ambala	81.9	53.5	66	...	1.42	—3.66
Delhi	80.5	57.5	43	0.61	0.64	—1.99
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	86.1	55.9	44	...	1.00	—0.44
Mainpuri	91.1	54.1	44	...	0.52	—1.61
Jhansi	93	64.2	40	...	0.27	—1.35
Cawnpore	92	62.1	48	...	0.42	—1.46
Allahabad	93.2	65.2	45	...	0.39	—1.66
SIND AND RAJPUTANA	80.5	53.6	49	0.13	0.19	—0.81
Jacobabad	87.5	58.5	30	...	0	—1.33
Karachi	85.6	68.0	30	...	0.25	—0.16
Aimer	89.3	54.1	22	...	0.23	—1.09
Jaipore	94.6	64.6	41	...	0.03	—0.48
Kotah	76.5	61.4	22	...	0.12	—0.99
Mount Abu	...	...	...	...	...	
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
West—						
Bhuj	90.6	61.3	55	...	0	—0.45
Dwarka	91.3	68.8	62	...	0	—0.68
Veraval	91.3	72.3	35	...	0	—0.45
Rajkot	97.2	66.9	24	...	0	—0.47
Bhavnagar Para	95.6	63.2	62	...	0	—0.52
Surat	97.5	70.1	71	...	0	—0.33
Ahmedabad	100.0	71.0	29	...	0	—0.38
Deesa	95.2	62.7	32	...	0	—0.61
Neemuch	91.3	61.8	46	...	0.06	—0.76
Indore	92.3	60.9	64	...	0.21	—0.69
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	93.3	63.1	44	...	0.97	—1.37
Saugor	93.0	63.8	43	...	0.14	—1.93
Hoshangabad	96.5	59.4	57	0.05	0.25	—1.38
Khandwa	97.4	67.2	37	...	0.04	—1.05
Akola	98.2	66.9	36	...	0.23	—1.69
Amraoti	97.3	70.8	30	...	0.07	—1.85
Nagpur	94.8	65.3	47	0.04	0.35	—1.88
Chanda	98.4	69.0	43	...	0.37	—1.83
Raipur	95.2	68.7	38	...	0.95	—0.87
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.2	76.2	85	...	0	—0.57
Ratnagiri	89.3	75.7	80	...	0.99	+0.29
Marmugao	87.7	76.4	89	...	5.95	+4.76
Karwar	87.9	70.3	90	...	1.10	—0.88
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	96.1	66.8	28	...	1.47	+0.62
Ahmednagar	94.0	64.5	34	...	3.13	+1.78
Poona	96.2	66.1	69	...	3.87	+2.75
Sholapur	96.0	66.7	19	...	0.65	—0.95
Bijapur	95.0	67.8	49	...	1.11	—0.29
Belgaum	91.1	62.9	47	...	5.69	+3.75
Aurangabad	94.2	74.7	51	...	0.38	—0.88
Nizamabad (Indur)	99.0	65.9	36	...	0.14	—1.43
Hyderabad	95.0	69.2	38	...	2.29	+0.46
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	89.3	74.0	74	...	2.41	—0.97
Calicut	88.8	73.7	78	...	7.27	+0.69
Cochin	91.5	75.7	76	...	15.84	+5.05
Colombo	87.1	74.4	93	...	20.76	—4.01
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	93.4	70.0	91	...	13.74	+6.98
Bellary	98.6	67.7	50	...	2.72	+0.36
Cuddapah	101.5	71.6	64	...	5.44	+0.63
Madras	90.4	69.6	90	...	22.32	—2.05
Bangalore	90.5	62.6	50	...	3.71	—1.13
Coimbatore	93.3	64.5	33	...	7.12	+1.73
Trichinopoly	94.6	65.7	76	...	8.32	—0.64
Negapatam	86.4	76.6	92	...	37.86	+8.67

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 11th March, 1918, was 30.091 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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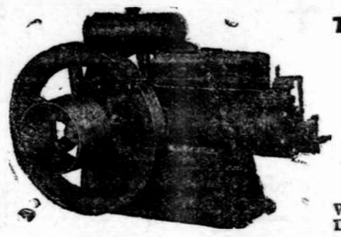
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